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Starting Point Of Third World War

MANCHURIA TO BE THE VENUE?

Chinese Reds Hold Regional Conference In Shansi

Mongolian And Sinkiang Troops Also Figure In Plan

SHANGHAI, December 26. (Reuter): Manchuria is the "likely starting point of a third world war" in which Soviet troops would aid Chinese Communists against the Americans, according to the alleged confession of a surrendered Communist leader quoted by 'Shun Pao', one of the 'Big Three' Chinese dailies.

REDS HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The despatch from Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, concerned a Communist Hsein (district) Councillor, who surrendered to Chinese Government forces and allegedly gave them details of a Regional Conference of Communist leaders held in North Shansi.

The "confession" quoted a Conference report as saying:

"Manchuria is likely to be the starting point of a third world war. In that event the Soviet Army will conceal themselves in a Joint Democratic Army in Manchuria to start an offensive against the Americans".

The Communist forces in Central China would in that event, it was stated, attempt to control the region north of the Yangtse River and carry out a "scorched earth" policy south of the river to check "any American landing attempt".

Mongolian and Sinkiang troops were to invade north and north-west China at the same time.

No Fear Of Civil War In China

SHANGHAI, Dec. (Reuter): Mr. J. Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador to China, declared in a Christmas message to the Chinese people, that although the situation in China was becoming increasingly difficult, there was no need for pessimism.

Civil strife in China, he said, was mainly due to lack of mutual trust between the Kuomintang (National Government Party) and the Communists; once this mistrust was dispelled peace would come.

The Ambassador expressed his belief that the country's reconstruction would be considerably expedited as soon as peace was restored.

He attached great importance to enforcement of China's new constitution, which, he said, contained a guarantee for the protection of the fundamental human rights of the Chinese people.

Pointing out that there were Liberal elements in both the Kuomintang and Communist parties, Mr. Stuart predicted that one day, when these elements joined forces with other Liberals of the two parties, they would form a powerful combination for the achievement of peace and reconstruction in China.

CEYLON'S PREMIER IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (A.P.I.): Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake arrived in Bombay tonight from Madras by a special plane. He will leave for Bhopal tomorrow morning 'en route' to Sanchi where he will attend the re-enshrining ceremony of the relics of two of Budha's desciples from Sanchi, Mr. Snanayake will proceed to New Delhi for Indo-Ceylonese goodwill talks with India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

(SEE PAGE 7)

RED PINCER ROUND HEART OF MANCHURIA

Nanking Govt. Enforces Censorship Of News

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Immediate censorship of news from Manchuria was ordered by Government headquarters in Mukden today as the Government's military position throughout the Province continued to deteriorate, special despatches to the Chinese independent newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" reported.

Latest reports said a Communist pincer movement against the "heart of Manchuria"—the corridor running between Changchun, the capital, and Mukden,—was today becoming more menacing as a result of the success of a large Communist force, based east of the Mukden-Changchun Railway, which crossed to the Changtu-Kaiysuan sector, 60 miles north of Mukden.

Another Communist column was today reported trying to cut the Mukden-Dairen Railway in an attempt to capture Laiochung, 40 miles south-west of Mukden.

Fierce fighting continued north-west of Mukden with Government troops slowly being forced back.

In north Honan, Government troops claimed the annihilation of 6,000 Communist troops in a two-day battle south of Kaifeng, the provincial capital.

CHINA CAN TIP BALANCES OF POWER

NANKING, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Dr. Sun Fo, Vice-President of China, speaking here yesterday, said that China with her man-power and vast resources could tip the balance of power either way in world affairs.

Dr. Sun Fo was addressing leading members of the Kuomintang (National Government Party), Social Democratic and Young China Parties at a gathering to mark the coming into force of the new constitution of the Chinese Republic.

China's first "Constitution Day" passed quietly apart from a few processions of students in Hankow, Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, and some other cities.

LINDBERG IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Mr. Charles Lindberg, famous American flyer, arrived in Shanghai by air today during a tour of the Far East. He was expected to leave for Tokyo on Wednesday. He has already visited Guam, Manila and Hongkong.

Burma Strengthens Frontier Police

RANGOON, Dec. 26, (Reuter): The Burma Government has opened special frontier police posts along the Burma-Yunnan border, off Bhamo in the Kachin Hills, to control the illegal entry of people into Burma from Yunnan, it was learned here today.

According to travellers who have just arrived here from China by the Burma Road, Chinese troops have been stationed on the Yunnan side of the frontier to suppress opium-smuggling from Burma into China.

The travellers said that people in the Bhamo area seemed unconcerned over the reported Chinese Government claim of 77,000 square miles of territory in Upper Burma.

SOVET ENVOY'S MYSTERY FLIGHT TO INDIA

TEHERAN, DEC. 26, (REUTER): MR. IVAN SADCHIKOV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PERSIA, LEFT HERE BY SPECIAL PLANE FOR INDIA TODAY, ACCORDING TO UNCONFIRMED REPORTS.

DETAILS OF THE AMBASSADOR'S EXACT DESTINATION AND THE REASON FOR HIS DEPARTURE WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

Premier-Designate Meets Iran's Shah

LONDON, December 26. (Reuter): The Shah of Persia today received Mr. Emrahim Hakimi, the Premier-designate whose Cabinet is expected to be announced at the beginning of next week, Teheran radio reported.

Commanding General Shingha, Nepalese Ambassador-designate to India in conversation with Pundit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, when he called on the latter on Wednesday last.

New 'Cease Fire' Plan For Indonesia

U. N. O. "GOOD OFFICES" COMMITTEE'S LATEST OFFER

BATAVIA, December 26. (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee on Indonesia has handed a new plan for a speedy and effective 'cease fire' agreement in Java, Sumatra and Madura, to the Dutch and Indonesian Republican representatives there, it was reliably learned today.

The plan was understood to embody some of the suggestions made by both the Dutch and the Republicans in their respective replies to the Committee's earlier proposals.

It was believed to call for a 'cease fire' agreement by the New Year to enable the Committee to get on with its political talks.

Dr. Leimena, Minister of Health and leader of the Republican special committee at the 'cease fire' negotiations, who flew to Jogjakarta today, was understood to have taken with him a copy of the plan, which was to be considered at a special Republican Cabinet meeting.

DUTCH PREMIER'S CHRISTMAS

THE HAGUE, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Mr. Louis Beel, the Dutch Prime Minister, and I. Neher, Dutch Minister of Housing and Reconstruction, who are in Java in connection with the 'cease fire' talks, celebrated Christmas with Dutch troops on the demarcation line between Dutch and Indonesian positions, the Netherlands news agency reported.

K. L. M.'s NEW SERVICE

BATAVIA, Dec. 26 (Reuter): The Royal Dutch Air Lines (KLM) are to open a new service in April from Amsterdam to Shanghai by way of Bangkok and Canton.

SEVA DAL CAMP BANNED

Police Cordon Off Camp Site

BOMBAY, Friday.

A three day camp of the Rashtriya Seva Dal which was scheduled to commence tonight has been banned.

The police sprang a surprise on the organisers when they cordoned off the camp site at Shivaji Park in the afternoon.

Tents had been pitched to house 3,000 volunteers and all arrangements were rapidly in progress when the police clamped down their ban.

The central programme of the camp was to be a rally on Saturday night which was to have been presided over by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain. The rally was in celebration of the Fifth anniversary of the Rashtriya Seva Dal.

B.E.S.T. WORKERS TO JOIN TOKEN STRIKE

The 4,500 workers of the B.E.S.T. have decided to join the proposed one-day token strike on Dec. 29. The poll conducted today by the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union resulted in 95 per cent of the workers voting for the strike.

The Scheduled Staff Union of the B.E.S.T. will meet tomorrow at the Cooperage to decide whether they should participate in the strike or not.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES JOIN

According to a statement issued by the B.P.T. Employees Union 8,5000 workers operating cranes and loading and unloading will join the strike.

TELEPHONE WORKERS ONLY SYMPATHISE

The Telephone Workers Union has passed a resolution sympathising with the objects of the strike but regretting their inability to participate.

PROTEST AGAINST BAN

Mr. T.S. Ramnath, Joint Secretary of the Dadar Matunga and Sion Youth Association protests against the action of the police in banning a weekly study lecture by Mr. Suresh Desai on "Fundamentals of Economics" arranged by the Association at the Podar College of Commerce for Saturday.

RAILWAYMEN'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

The Standing Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union while taking note of the preparations to make the strike a success appeal to the workers to remain peaceful.

NOT A STUNT

Mr. Adam Adil, President, Soap, Oil, Chemical Mazdoor Sabha, Metal Mazdoor Sabha, Tata Oil Mill Workers' Union, ICI Workers' Union, Alcock Ashdown Mazdoor Sabha, Swastik Oil Mill Workers' Union and Indian Standard Meat Workers' Union, writes:-

It was absolutely unwarranted and uncalled for on the part of Mr. S.K. Patil and Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy to describe the general token strike on the 29th instant as an election stunt of the Socialist Party. The splendid response, the Socialist Party is rallying from the Workers in every industry with regard to the token strike on the 29th instant are profoundly agitated against the issues on which the protest strike has been called, and that to call it an election stunt is to shut one's eyes to the realities.

U. S. CHRISTMAS TOLL

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (UPA): The United States Christmas celebration has cost the lives of 282 persons killed in accidents, and the total of deaths soared to almost eight hourly.

STOP PRESS

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Heavy snow blanketed north-eastern United States today, covering New York area with four inches before noon. Winds up to 50 miles an hour swept New England States ahead of the storm.

BULGARIAN BANKS NATIONALISED

SOFIA, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Bulgaria has nationalised all banks and banking businesses by passing a Bill introduced by the Minister for Finance, M. Ivan Stephanov. The small British and American interests involved are specially protected, under the terms of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PARIS, Dec. 26 (UPA): The National Assembly after a brief holiday breather today groped and stumbled its way through a complicated maze of the 900 milliard 1948 budget in what looked like the start of another marathon session.

CANADIAN ARMS CARGO FOR CHINA CANCELLED

VANCOUVER (British Columbia), Dec. 26 (Reuter): The loading of a Canadian arms cargo of 650 tons of machinegun bullets and 35 tons of aircraft flares for the Chinese Nationalist Forces was cancelled by the Canadian Government today.

GHAVAM LEAVES TEHERAN

LONDON, Dec. 26 (Reuter): The Swiss Radio reported tonight that Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, former Persian Prime Minister who resigned earlier this month when he failed to gain a vote of confidence, left Teheran by air for France this morning.

NEPAL RICE FOR INDIA

MADHUBANI, Dec. 26 (API): The Nepal Government have undertaken to make available to the Governmen of India two million maunds of paddy, and to implement this undertaking they have frozen all stocks of rice and paddy within the State.

AWAIT GANDHIJI'S SIGNAL

Suhrawardy's Advice To Indian Muslims About Joining Congress

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26. (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of Bengal, in a statement today advises the Muslims of India to hold themselves in readiness to join the Congress but not to enter its folds until welcomed.

He said: "I cordially welcome the advice which Mahatma Gandhi has given to the Muslims of the Indian Union. There can be no question that with the emergence of two states there is now no room for communal political organisations.

NO 'VOLTE FACE'

A number of Muslims believe in this natural result of the partition which they accepted. Some superficial critics think it is a 'volte face', that it is not sincere but merely a change in tactics and hence no reliance can be placed on them.

"It is on account of such possible reactions that Muslims in the Indian Union should hesitate to take precipitate action. Shall we be welcomed wholeheartedly and sincerely, shall we be trusted? Will the Congress be prepared to give due consideration to our voice and listen to our suggestions? Is it really prepared to throw its doors open to us and admit all? These and similar questions assail us.

"I would like to add one note of caution for the Indian Muslims. It is almost immaterial from the point of safeguarding their interests whether they keep the Muslim League or liquidate it and join a non-communal organisation.

"Their position can only be stabilised if Pakistan and the Indian Union get together and draw up a charter of minority rights and set up a machinery for implementing the charter".

"Gandhiji has given the answer. We should hold ourselves in readiness to join the Congress, but should not enter its folds until we are welcomed. The political conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League being at an end, nothing now stands in the way of our joining this national organisation, from which we can expect justice, fairplay and a sympathetic consideration of our grievances, guided as it is by Mahatma Gandhi and ispired as it is by the idealism of Jawaharlal Nehru.

"The next question is, when shall we know that we are welcome and how? We know little of the forces at play within the Congress and I feel that we must leave it to Gandhiji to tell us when. The Muslims, as the principal minority of India, have reasons to be particularly grateful to him and we can trust him to give us the right lead. I appeal to my Muslim brethern to pay heed to his advice. We await his signal".

MAHATMA'S ANXIETY OVER TIBYA COLLEGE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (API): Mahatma Gandhi, in his post-prayer speech this evening referred to the Tibya College at Delhi which trained students in Ayurvedic, Unani and the Western systems. Today the college had no students. It was situated in Karolbagh and the Muslims could not enter the locality except at the risk of their lives. It was a problem to find out which locality was safe for the Muslims today Mahatma Gandhi considered it a matter of sorrow and shame that the college should be in this condition. He was trying to do what he could in the matter.

RETURN ABDUCTED GIRLS

Gandhiji next talked about the question of abducted girls both sides. he said, should rescue and return the abducted girls of what est opportunity, irrespective of what the other side was doing. Then alone could they hope to live as respectable and respected citizens. Otherwise, they would become a Nation of 40 crores of Goondas. A society that tolerated such crimes would be according to pattern of its goondas.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26

Previous Closing	35.73
Today's Opening	35.70
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	35.78
Difference	+5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining $34-5/8.
General Motors $58-1/4.
United States Steel Common $79-1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 26

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	514	0
Cotton Jarila March	506	0
Silver Bullion	167	14
Gold Forward	105	4
Sovereign	67	12

NEW TURN IN BATTLE OF KASHMIR

RAIDERS GIVE PITCHED ENGAGEMENTS

R. I. A. F. Destroy Vehicles Of Invaders, Who Get Final Training In West Punjab Camps

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 26. (A.P.I.): INDIAN ARMY TROOPS AND THE ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE HAVE TOGETHER INFLICTED VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES ON A LARGE RAIDING FORCE IN THE JHANGAR NAO SHERA AREA, SAYS A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

Our aircraft using bombs, rockets and machine guns attacked raiders' positions and destroyed some vehicles. Our patrols were active elsewhere.

OPERATIONS TAKE NEW TURN

The Jammu operations have taken a new turn, it is learnt.

Whereas in the Srinagar Valley and also in Jammu Province in the early days the raiding forces consisted of irregular bands of armed tribesmen and others trying to infiltrate into various areas, the operations are now assuming the form of pitched battles between the Indian Armed Forces and regular formations of raiders well-equipped with winter clothiang and modern fire-arms, well led and in mutual contact by wireless communication. The raiders attack mostly at night, showing that they are trained men and have experience of fighting.

Many men of the Pakistan Armed Forces, claiming to be deserters, are known to be operating in Jammu in various tasks requiring unusual skill and technical ability.

In the Jhangar-Naoshera area, where Indian Armed Forces have been locked in battle with thousands of such raiders, the fighting has been bitter. The casualties the Indian forces have inflicted on the raiding forces run into hundreds.

R. I. A. F. DOES HIS BIT

The R. I. A. F. which was grounded two days ago as a result of heavy rain in Jammu and elsewhere, has taken a prominent part in the fighting and 'Tempest' aircraft are using rockets, bombs and machine guns with deadly effect in the operational areas.

The morale of the Indian troops is "very high", although inevitably they have suffered casualties.

Great activity has been noticed on the border towns such as Sialkot, Jhelum and Abbotabad, according to a visitor From West Punjab. It is stated that the training camps where the raiders are given their final training are West Punjab close to the Jammu frontier.

KASHMIR INFORMATION BUREAU IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26. (U.P.I.): In response to numerous requests the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have decided to set up an office in New Delhi to be known as Kashmir Bureau of Information, says an announcement by the Kashmir Government today.

The Kashmir Government hopes that the Bureau will put the press and the radio into closer touch with the Kashmir situation.

ARMED BORDER CLASHES

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 26. (A.P.I.): Some raiders fired at the border police at Dalwarwal (Ajuala). The police firing in return wounded one raider, says a 'communique' issued by the East Punjab Government today. Some raiders fired on foot constables of Raipur border police from across the border. The fire was returned which put the raiders to flight without any casualties on either side.

Twenty-five Muslim women were sent to Pakistan from Gurdaspur.

Raiders Falling Back In Naoshera Area

JAMMU, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): Bitter fighting is still going on along the Jhangar Road and is now spreading in the Nawshera area, further south, which the enemy attacked in great strength late last night in the hope of a quick decision taking advantage of Indian Army commitments in the Jhangar area.

The all-night fighting, however, resulted in a different decision and by daybreak today the raiders were falling back to safer positions of vantage in the hills south and west of Nawshera. Indian Air Force fighters rushing with air support for Indian troops at the first light of day this morning encountered groups of 100 and 200 raiders hastily bidding for cover and shelled and bombed them inflicting, according to Air Force officers, very heavy casualties on the raiders.

When the raiders attacked Khangar four days ago, they were fully prepared to pay a heavy price. Their strength estimated over 600 men—their strategy and their planning leave little doubt in the minds of Army and Government circles here

(Continued on page 7)

Kashmir Lesson For India

INDORE, Dec. 26 (API): "The Battle of Kashmir which is being waged now is a clash between communalism and nationalism", said Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir and President of the All India States Conference, in a speech here.

Sheikh Abdullah who came here on his way to Bombay said:- "The people of Kashmir will follow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the last".

Referring to the menace of the raiders, Sheikh Abdullah said that Kashmiris were resolved to drive them out. It was quite clear, he said, that the raiders were backed by Pakistan and its leaders.

Replying to questions put to him at the meeting Sheikh Abdullah said that the best interests of the Indian Princes lay in their transferring power to their people and becoming constitutional monarchs.

No Parley With Traitors

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26. (UPI): Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi, Deputy Head of the Administration Jammu and Kashmir State, in the course of a statement on the various peace proposals advanced by the so-called "Azad Kashmir Government" said: "There is no question of any negotiations with traitors or as such".

Clarifying the position regarding the referendum Mr. Bakshi observes: "Let there be no mistake that no machinery to ratify the will of the people can be set up under coercion. Nowhere in the world history is referendum held while a decision is sought by force of arms".

Denouncing the suggestion for the division of Kashmir he observes: "Kashmir is one and shall remain one. All of us irrespective of caste, community or religion are fighting the enemy shoulder to shoulder.

HENDERSON FOR BURMA

LONDON, Dec. 26. (Reuter): Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Air Minister, is to represent the British Government at the Burma Independence Day celebrations in Rangoon, the Burma Office announced tonight.

He will leave London on December 30 and will reach Rangoon on January 3.

SARDAR FOR SHILLONG

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, will leave for Shillong (Assam) on December 31 He will stay in Shillong for two days and on his return to Delhi he is expected to spend two days in Calcutta.

MRS. PANDIT FOR MOSCOW

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union left for Moscow this morning.

AMRIT KAUR AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, arrived in Madras this evening by plane from Delhi to participate in the All-India Women's Conference which opens here tomorrow.

AZAD FOR LUCKNOW

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Hussain left for Lucknow this morning to attend the Conference of Muslims of all groups and sections in India to be held there from this afternoon Maulana Azad will preside.

NIZAM'S ENVOY IN DELHI

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 26, (O. P.I.): The Orient Press reliably understands from authoritative sources that Nawab Yusuf Yar Jung Bahadur has been appointed as Agent-General for Hyderabad, in New Delhi. He is expected to proceed to Delhi this week.

TRUMAN'S GREETINGS FOR JINNAH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuter): President Truman today sent birthday greetings to Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan.

The message read: "I am happy on this national holiday of Pakistan to send you my sincere birthday felicitations and convey to you and the people of Pakistan good wishes of the people of the United States."

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 16.

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States or of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 24th January, 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

(1) TWO TEMPORARY POSTS OF SENIOR ARCHITECT, CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. One post reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate but if suitable candidate not available the post will be treated as unreserved. If choice lies between 2 or more equally qualified candidates preference will be given to a candidate permanently resident in a Centrally administered area. Women eligible. AGE Preferably not less than 35 and not more than 45 years, relaxable for Government servants. PAY Rs. 1300-60-1600. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 1420/- for a specially well qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS (i) Fellow or Associate of the R.I.B.A. (ii) Ten years training after qualifying in an Architect's office. (iii) Experience in designing and supervising the execution of some large Architectural Works. (iv) For one of these posts candidates should possess experience in the designing of Civil Aviation buildings. Experience in Town Planning will be an additional qualification. For the other post candidates should possess experience in the designing of Posts and Telegraphs and similar technical and office buildings.

(2) FOUR PERMANENT POSTS OF ENGINEER AND SHIP SURVEYOR, MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT. Women ineligible. AGE Preferably between 25 and 40 years. PAY Rs. 800-40-1000 E.B. 50/2-1150-50-1300. Higher initial pay for officers with special qualifications or experience. QUALIFICATIONS (i) A Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer (Steam and Motor) of a foreign going ship with service as Chief or Second Engineer. (ii) A minimum of five years' total sea service. Preference will be given to candidates with Extra Chief Engineer's Certificate.

(3) ONE TEMPORARY POST OF EDUCATION OFFICER (TECHNICAL), MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NEW DELHI. The post is reserved for a member of the Scheduled Caste but if no such suitable candidate is available the post will be treated as unreserved. Women eligible. AGE Preferably between 30 and 45 years. PAY Rs. 600-40-800. The scale is subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission recommendations. QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL (i) At least a first class M.Sc. degree of an Indian University or an Honours degree or post graduate degree of a British University in Physics or Chemistry or Chemical Technology. (ii) Experience in a recognised College or Institution or industry for not less than five years. DESIRABLE Training in business or in industry.

(4) ONE TEMPORARY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SHIPPING, GRADE II, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY. Women ineligible. AGE Preferably between 30 and 40 years. PAY Rs. 350-25-450 (Subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission). QUALIFICATIONS (i) Degree in Arts or Science. (ii) 3 years' apprenticeship or five years' service in any shipping firm or firm of travel agents. (iii) Experience of handling imports and exports at Ports. (iv) Sound knowledge of Government routine (v) Good physique. Should be capable of doing a good deal of outdoor work and also indoor work.

(5) SEVENTY FIVE CLASS I AND II TEMPORARY POSTS OF CIVILIAN WORKSHOP OFFICERS IN THE CORPS OF INDIAN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Posts to be filled on contract for three years, extendable by one year at a time up to total five years. Women ineligible. AGE FOR CLASS I OFFICERS Preferably between 25 and 52. FOR CLASS II OFFICERS. Preferably between 21 and 52. PAY FOR CLASS I OFFICERS Rs. 600-600-600-600-600-600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150. FOR CLASS II OFFICERS Rs. 275-25-500-E. B.-30-650-E. B.-30-800. Higher initial pay may be granted as a special case according to age, qualifications and experience. Initial pay of serving personnel, if appointed, will be fixed in accordance with the ordinary rules on the subject contained in the Civil Service Regulations. QUALIFICATIONS FOR CLASS I OFFICERS ESSENTIAL (i) Membership examination of the Indian Institute of Engineers, Part A & B, or such examination as is accepted by the Institute in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India Part I, Section I dated the 5th April, 1947. (ii) Responsible position in a Mechanical, Electrical or Automobile firm. DESIRABLE Apprenticeship with a reputable Engineering firm. FOR CLASS II OFFICERS ESSENTIAL (i) Diploma from a technical Institute, college or school recognised by Government in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering. (ii) Apprenticeship with a reputable Engineering firm. DESIRABLE A responsible position in a Mechanical Electrical or Automobile firm.

(6) ONE PHYSICAL TRAINING GAMES INSTRUCTOR IN THE INDIAN FOREST COLLEGE, DEHRA-DUN. Other things being equal preference will be given to a Scheduled Caste candidate. The post is temporary but likely to be made permanent. Women ineligible. AGE Preferably not more than 35 years on 1st April, 1947. PAY Not exceeding Rs. 200/- p.m. scale will be fixed by the Government of India later on. QUALIFICATIONS (i) University degree (Inter Arts or Inter Science, in the case of Government servants with ex-war service). (ii) Certificate of proof of having successfully undergone a course of training in a recognised institution affording training specifically in games sports and physical training. (iii) At least five years' experience in the maintenance of play grounds, coaching of students in games and athletics, conduct of Physical Training Classes conducting of games and sports, refereeing in games and all work connected with games and sports in a men's college. (iv) General proficiency in Cricket, Hockey, Football, Lawn Tennis, with complete knowledge of their rules and organisation and maintenance of their stores and equipment. (v) Special ability to control labour and supervise their work. (vi) Ability to swim and interest in swimming. (vii) Active habits, capacity for hard work and sense of responsibility without restricted ideas on hours for official work.

(7) ONE PERMANENT POST OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR OF MINES. Women ineligible. AGE Preferably not below 40 years: relaxable in case of specially qualified candidates. No age limits for Government servants PAY Rs. 800-40-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150-50-1300. QUALIFICATIONS (i) Degree in Electrical Engineering or its equivalent. (ii) Considerable experience in an electrical installation in a mine or a factory or in an Electrical undertaking.

(8) ONE POST OF ASSISTANT FOREMAN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT, ISHAPORE WING, ISHAPORE. The post is on contract basis for three years in the first instance. Women ineligible. No age limits. PAY FOR DIRECT RECRUITS Rs. 300-12-360-E.B.-15/2-390. FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTINUOUS GOVERNMENT EMPLOY SINCE THE 15TH JULY, 1931 Rs. 375-15-450-20/2-490. Scales subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. Higher initial rate of pay may be granted to a well qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS (i) Candidates must be fitter armourers. (ii) They must have in addition to a thorough knowledge of Weapons and their handling including mortars up to 4.2" a complete grasp of Tank M.G.S., Smoke Projectors and 20 M.M. equipments. (iii) They must be personally skilled in the use of Weapons handling in the field for trials and capable of assessing data for reports. (iv) Candidates in R.I.A.F. and R.I.N. with training in the U.K. should be suitable. An Ex V.C.O., W.O. or S/Sgt. is required. A purely departmental or corps candidate, although possibly mechanically suitable, would not be acceptable unless he has the requisite 'User' background.

(9) ONE POST OF ASSISTANT FOREMAN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT (WEAPONS), ISHAPORE WING, ISHAPORE. The post is on contract basis for three years in the first instance. Women ineligible. No age limits. PAY FOR DIRECT RECRUITS Rs. 300-12-360-E.B.-15/2-390. FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTINUOUS GOVERNMENT EMPLOY SINCE THE 15TH JULY, 1931 Rs. 375-15-450-20/2-490. Scales subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. Higher initial rate of pay may be granted to a well qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS (i) Candidates must be ex-soldiers having qualified at the platoon and support weapons wings of the Infantry School. (ii) They must be competent Instructors in S. A. and skilled men at arms themselves. (iii) They must be able to take charge of the range, maintain records and apply the range discipline set forth in Army Regulations. (iv) They must have knowledge of A.P.V. Armament (M.G.'s and smoke projectors) an Ex-V.C.O., W.O. or S/Sgt., S.A.S. staff properly qualified from the I.A.C. or infantry would suit admirably. A departmental or Corps Officer is quite unsuitable, if he is not experienced in the handling of weapons.

(10) 30 PERMANENT NON-PENSIONABLE POSTS OF ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER, INDIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. Four of the posts reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. Women ineligible. AGE Not above 35 on the 1st January 1948. PAY During probationary training period of one year stipend of Rs. 300/- p.m. for candidates below 25 years of age and Rs. 350/- p.m. for those aged 25 and above. After probationary period on successful qualification in a test, candidates will be offered permanent posts on pay Rs. 350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850. In case of candidates whom it is proposed to fit in at an intermediate stage in the time scale when appointed to a working post, the stipend will be increased to the pay fixed in the time scale. QUALIFICATIONS Degree in Engineering, preferably in Mechanical Engineering.

6686

Ranji Trophy

Bombay Pile Up Huge Total

Declare At 632 For Seven; Visitors Make Poor Start: 53 For Three

RAIJI AND DALVI SCORE CENTURIES

BOMBAY, Friday.

Resuming their game against Maharashtra in the second round of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy at Brabourne Stadium, Bombay declared their inning closed at tea time today after piling up a huge total of 632 for the loss of only seven wickets.

The visitors then going in for bat started disastrously and had lost three good wickets for a paltry total of 53 when stumps were drawn for the day.

With a collosal deficit of 579 runs yet to be covered and prolific rungetters like Rege, Joshi and Chaudhari cheaply dismissed, the home team's lead in the first inning seems to be almost a foregone conclusion.

A feature of today's game was the splendid partnership of 216 between M. N. Raiji and the overnight not-out M. N. Dalvi, each scoring 130 and 143 respectively.

Earlier K. C. Ibrahim and Dalvi carried the total from 321 to 382 when Ibrahim was declared l.-b.-w to Chaudhary. This happened when the partnership had reached 106. Despite the three chances he offered at 66, 79 and 158, Ibrahim had played a sturdy game and his 159 occupied him in the wickets for five hours and 33 minutes.

EXHILARATING CRICKET

Raiji then associated himself in partnership with Dalvi and this pair played exhilarating cricket adding 216 runs to the total, when a little before tea interval Raiji trying to sweep Chaudhary skied the ball and was caught by Bannerjee on the leg. Dalvi who had played a patient and watchful game followed soon after being run-out when he had reached his individual 143. Bombay's captain Ibrahim declared the inning closed when Umrigar was caught by Dalvi off Chaudhary, the score board then showing a total of 632 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

VISITORS FACE DISASTER

Rege and Joshi opened the game for the visitors facing the attack from Amladi and Umrigar. Bombay's speed merchants kept a fairly good length and helped in keeping the batsmen at bay for nearly half an hour, during which they played almost defensively. Umrigar then coming from the Churchgate side had his first victim in Joshi whom he clean-bowled with a beautiful fast-shooter. The score then was only 25.

Changes in bowling followed and Dickenson, Raiji and Tarapore were tried in succession. The last one proved immensely effective and helped in dismissing two good batsmen in a single over. His first victim was M. R. Rege whom he clean-bowled with a beautiful inswinger. Chaudhary who followed was also similarly dismissed in the same over after he had scored only two. Till the end Tarapore remained a veritable danger to his opponents and was fortunate to obtain a decent analysis of five overs, one maiden, seven runs and two wickets.

Gundi and Bannerji played out till the end raising the score from 44 to 53.

BOMBAY (1st Inning)

K. C. Ibrahim l.-b.-w. Chaudhary	159
M. K. Mantri c Rege b Deodhar	31
P. J. Dickinson l.-b.-w Dalvi	122
Uday Merchant c Rege b Nimbalkar	4
M. N. Dalvi run out	143
M. N. Raiji c Bannerji b Chaudhary	130
Piloo Umrigar c Dalvi b Chaudhary	14
M. Mohiuddin not out	1
V. R. Amladi, J. J. Kore and K. K. Tarapore did not bat	
Extras	28
7 wickets declared)	632

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jadhav	27	6	80	0
Nimbalkar	26	3	93	1
Bannerjee	1	0	9	0
Deodhar	16	3	57	1
Patwardhan	9	0	23	0
Mane	17	2	57	0
Chaudhary	38.2	3	133	3
Rege	21	1	90	1
Dalvi	17	3	62	0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/51; 2/267, 3/276; 4/382; 5/598; 6/624; 7/632.

MAHARASHTRA (1st Inning)

M. R. Rege b Tarapore	22
P. G. Joshi b Umrigar	12
D. N. Gundi batting	12
D. G. Chaudhari b Tarapore	2
S. K. Bannerjee batting	1
Extras	4
(3 wickets)	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amladi	6	2	17	0
Umrigar	7	2	14	1
Dickinson	2	1	5	0
Raiji	4	1	6	0
Tarapore	5	1	7	2
Kore	1	1	0	0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/25; 2/42; 3/44.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BEAT OSMANIA

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 26. (A. P. I.): Bombay University beat Osmania University by innings and 76 runs in South Zone Final Inter-University Cricket Championship which concluded here today.

SCORES.

Osmania University, First Innings: 132 runs, Second Innings: 162 runs.

Bombay University: First Innings 370.

Bombay University will now meet winner North Zone Final at Lucknow in first week of January, 1948.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY FIRST INNINGS

B. R. Irani out	15
Atmasingh l.-b.-w Iqbal Karan	13
D.K. Gaekwad b. Timur Baig	62
Y. B. Palwankar c Wateedudin b Syed Wahid	38
C. D. Gadkari c Nizamyar Khan b Timur Baig	4
Medh l.-b.-w Khurshid	72
Abdullah b Iqbal Karan	71
C. K. Gaikwad c Mohiuddin b Syed Waheed	0
H. Perumal not out	61
S. P. Gupta b Iqbal Karan	0
H. Udpikar l.-b.-w Iqbal Karan	0
Extras	34
Total	370

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Iqbal Karan four for 108, Timur Baig two for 74, Syed Waheed two for 77, and Khurshid one for 20.

FALL OF WICKETS: Six for 294, seven for 25, eight for 361, nine for 370, and ten for 370.

SECOND CHURCH BOMBING IN ITALY DURING X'MAS WEEK

ROME, Dec. 26 (U.P.A.): Two bombs were thrown at the Porto Maurizio Cathedral at Imperia, on the Italian Riviera coast, during the midnight mass. No injuries were suffered by the throng inside. The Favara Cathedral in Sicily was bombed. December 23, with no casualties.

MALAYA GENERAL STRIKE

SINGAPORE, Dec. 26. (Reuter): The President of the Malayan Council for Joint Action, which comprises Left-wing parties and the Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, today proposed a 'hartal' (general strike) throughout Malaya on February 1, 1948, in protest against the new constitution for the Malayan Federation which comes into force on that day.

HURRICANE DISASTER IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Many people were reported injured by a hurricane which blew for 60 hours along the Turkish Black Sea Coast near the ports of Eregli and Zonguldak, 150 miles east of Istanbul. In some towns, hardly a house remained intact after the storm, which was accompanied by snow and heavy rain.

THIRTEEN JEWS AND TWO BRITONS KILLED

HAIFA, Dec. 26, (Reuter): Arab guerillas, striking this evening with bombs, machine guns, and rifles in northern Palestine killed 13 Jews and wounded scores of others.

In Haifa, where roof-top sniping had been going on all day, two Britons were killed during gun duels.

AID FOR REFUGEES

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. (Reuter): An appeal for aid and medical supplies for millions of refugees crossing the border between India and Pakistan has been received by Missionary authorities in the United States, according to Miss Sue Weddell, Secretary of the India Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference.

MUNITIONS WAGON EXPLOSION

Traffic Suspended On Madras Calcutta Line For Several Hours

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (API): Train service on the Calcutta-Madras line of the B.N. Railfay was suspended for several hours following an explosion in an ammunition-loaded military "special" at Kantakapalli station between Vizianagram and Waltair yesterday morning according to information received nere today.

After taking all possible precautions for the safety of the travelling public and the railway staff, traffic was resumed today and the 4-pu Madras Mail, which had left Calcutta on December 24 passed through Kantakapally shortly after midday today.

SHEFFICLD SHIELD MATCH

S. Australia In Impregnable Position: 372 For 2 Wkts.

ADELAIDE, Dec, 26, (Reuter): South Australia were in an impregnable position at the end of the second day's play in their Sheffield Shield match against Queensland here today, thanks to a slow but sound second wicket partnership between R. Craig and R. James, each of whom scored centuries.

At the close South Australia had made 372 for two wickets in reply to Queensland's first innings total of 248.

S. West Wales Scores 143 By Two Wkts.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26, (Reuter): Test selectors Don Bradman and J. Ryder watched the first day's play in the Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and New South Wales here, in which New South Wales had scored 143 for two at close of play in reply to Victoria's first innings total of 130.

It is likely that several players ruined their test chances particularly Ken Meuleman, who was out for one run.

Victoria do not play again in inter-State cricket before the fifth test against India, and the team for England next summer will be chosen before then.

Test bowler Ernie Toshack was the man who wrecked the innings. He showed no sign of the injury which kept him out of the second test against India, and took six wickets for 38. Lindwall did not play, but is expected to be fit for the third test against India next week.

NTER-PROVINCIAL T. T. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bengal's Sweeping Victory Over Andhra

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (A. P. I.): In the Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championships today Bengal won a victory over Andhra, sweeping the board with 5 to nil. V. Sivaraman All-India Champion for 1946 tested yet another defeat this time at the hands of Kumar Ghosh of Bengal who clinched the issue rather comfortably in straight sets.

There was nothing spectacular in the opening day's play in the All-India Championship only one match out of the nine decided that between T. S. Sunderraj (Mysore) and R. Mullick, Bengal went to five sets.

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): The National Lawn Tennis Championships in India commenced here, today, with 56 matches on the board. Play should have commenced last week-end, but had to be postponed till today owing to the unseasonal weather.

Twelve matches were not played owing to the participants not turning up. The absentees included A. Madan Mohan and Prem Pandhi.

Johansson and Berglien, the Swedish stars, won both their singles and doubles matches easily in straight sets.

Cricket In Meerut

MEERUT, Dec. 25 (API): The first match in the Cricket Tournament, under the auspices of the Indian Gymkhana Club, was played today between Darling Sports Club, Delhi, and Indian Gymkhana, Meerut. Delhi won the match by 8 wickets and three runs (Meerut 76 and 111, Delhi 153 and 37 for two wickets).

Forward Blocists Arrested

PATNA, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. Harnandar Singh, General Secretary of the Patna District Forward Bloc, and five other party members have been detained under the Bihar Public Safety Act and lodged in the Bankipur Jail for their participation in the peasants' struggle in Naubatpur, a village a few miles outside Patna.

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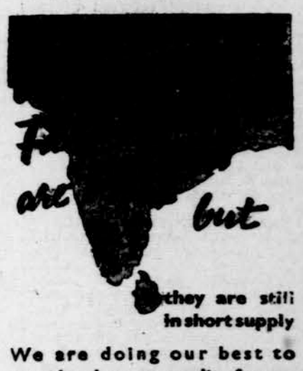

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"Seek To Achieve Unity In Diversity"

Kher's Advice To Bengalees

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, inaugurating the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan today said: "Only the other day, Bombay celebrated the centenary of the birth of Surendranath Banerji and my mind went back to 1915 when he came here to preside over the session of the Indian National Congress. I also remember vividly the days when the great C. R. Das came here to campaign for the Swaraj Party, and I was closely associated with him. But so far there has never been an occasion like this when Bengalees from all parts of India and also from Bengal have met together in Conference to discuss social, cultural and artistic problems. I, therefore, welcome this conference heartily and hope it will provide to the people of Bombay an opportunity for the better understanding of the Bengalee point of view on all these problems.

"The Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammelan had had the honour of being initiated by Gurudev Tagore, and it numbers among its patrons such great names as Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Sapru; and from the programme before me, I can see that its deliberations will be guided by men guarantee reputation in their respective spheres of work is a sufficient of high kuantity. They embrace almost all the fields of intellectual endeavour and creative activity. The aims and objects that the Sammelan sets before it are wortny indeed. The Conference is intended not only to provide the Prabashi Bengalees with an opportunity of meeting one another, but also to establish better understanding, sympathy and a closer relation between them and the people of the Provinces in which they live. This is indeed most vitally necessary at the present juncture in our national life and cannot be too highly emphasised. You must study the language, manners and customs and way of life of the people of the province in which you live and not isolate yourself.

SENSE OF ONENESS

"I would like to draw your attention, however, to the fact that with the advent of freedom the desire for autonomy for culturally homegeneous groups has naturally strengthened and become very insistent. This is inevitable. But this desire should never make us forget our fundamental unity that sense of oneness which gave birth to our National Congress and which is so fittingly symbolised by it. This fundamental sense of unity must be fostered and strengthened by every possible means. Today, in all our endeavours the accent must be on unity; otherwise, our fissiparous tendency is likely to gain upper hand and the love of our own province will come to mean contempt and hatred for other provinces. This danger must be avoided at all cost. I see signs of it in our public life already and wish to condemn it emphatically.

"A necessary preliminary to a sense of unity is the understanding of one another. It is when we think of this problem of understanding that we realise how urgently necessary it is for us to learn the 'lingua franca' of our land. No doubt, English has served us well so far but, as you know, it is extremely limited in its scope in this country. We want the common man to know the common Indian language so that, wherever he goes, he may understand and be understood by the people of the locality. This is an object which this Conference should take up energetically.

Further, as I started by saying, to understand the people, it is necessary to know their way of life, their manners and customs, their festivities, their beliefs and mode of worship. A very simple and effective means to this understanding is the daily intercourse of social life. It is through this social intercourse that the little points of difference, which, curiously enough, matter so much in social relations, are understood and properly appreciated; and one is made to learn the lesson if one has a spirit of humility that there can also be other good ways, customs and manners than those which one is accustomed to observe. Too often we are apt to regard anything new or different from what we are accustomed to as essentially ridiculous. We must beware of falling into such a trap.

It should also be your duty to make the people in whose midst you live and who may perhaps never have the opportunity to go to Bengal to understand you and your way of life.

I hope that this duty of understanding and interpreting each to the other will be taken up by other associations, similar to yours, of the people of other provinces. The unity of India does not, cannot, be a dull uniformity. What we should seek to achieve is unity in diversity, a complex pattern of varying cultural modes blending into one another. For, inspite of the diversities of language, religion, dress etc., I believe there is a common undercurrent of unity in the fundamental features of our national culture; and I hope this Conference will enable you and others to discover, appreciate and foster this undercurrent and this sense of unity. I have great pleasure in declaring this Conference open.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, inaugurating the 25th Session of the Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammelan, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on Friday afternoon.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, inaugurated the tenth session of the Indian History Congress at the Convocation Hall on Friday morning. Mr. Justice Chagla presided. Prof. Mohammad Habib of Aligarh is the president of the Congress.

Kher Deplores Dearth Of Historical Records In India

Envisages Great Scope For Research In Indian History

BOMBAY, Friday.—The need for a balanced outlook on the part of our historians had never been greater than it was today, asserted Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay inaugurating the tenth session of the Indian History Congress at the Convocation Hall this morning.

He added, "We are all painfully conscious of the old tendency on the part of certain foreign writers on Indian History to exhibit us to the world at large as ignorant, degraded and dishonest and to magnify our faults and to gloss over our virtues. Our Indian historians know that they have an opportunity to rewrite the history of their country in an atmosphere of complete political freedom, should not go into the other extreme and begin to white-wash all our blemishes, for that would be, indeed, a picture without shadows. It will be as unreal as the former picture was untrue. They should not lose sight of the abiding human values, for, in the eyes of the world today and in generations to come, they and their work will rise or fall in accordance with the measure of success that they achieve in sticking to the principles of truth and of the right and rational interpretation of facts."

Quoting the inaugural speech of the late Lord Brabourne at the first session of the Congress in 1935 the Prime Minister said "the task of history is to reveal the past as it was for its own sake, and to explain the evolution of the present state of things from the past. He remarked. You will agree with me that in India there is a great dearth of historical records and material which would enable us to reconstuct the past. The late Vishnushastri Chiplunkar attributed this to two reasons. He said that in the days of the ancient Hindus, who developed almost every other science, the department of history was sadly neglected and he contrasted this with the state of affairs in Rome and Greece which could provide a good deal of reliable material for writing a scientific history of those countries.

The first reason for this absence of historical record in India according to him is that it is only when great wars or revolutions etc. take place people like to write about them and to preserve the record. Having impenetrable boundaries all round, Indians of those days had a fairly peaceful and quiet life and left no authentic records from which history could be written.

His second reason is that being by nature more interested in the next world than in this, in the well-being of their soul more than the body, in spiritual realisation than in material they did not think it worthwhile to write about these evanescent passing events, but wrote more readily about Brahma and Maya. Be this at it may it is absolutely necessary now for us not to repeat the mistakes of the past and to write history in order to reconstruct the past as far back as possible and as accurately as possible.

Mr. Kher stated that the Government of Bombay was doing its best to implement the resolution of the Congress in 1938 recommending that well-equipped record offices should be established by all the Provincial Governments and Indian States to facilitate historical research. He said that in Bombay there was huge wealth of valuable historical material still remained to be made use of and he hoped that with the establishment of three new Universities namely Maharashtra, Gujerat and Karnatak would give a great impetus to the study of history and to historical research.

Welcoming the Prime Minister, and the delegates the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress pointed out:—

Indian history has often been depicted as a history of action, the rise and fall of dynasties, the clash of arms, invasions through the passes of the north-west. This is what the historians have thought has been the sum and substance of Indian history. But the people of the country carried on with their tasks, thought their own thoughts and dreamt their own dreams untouched and unaffected by royal splendour or the panoply of power."

Discussing the influence of the idea of nationalism on the modern Indian history Mr. Chagla said that originally nationalism in India was territorial and was intended to be a spurt to freedom and it was a weapon of offence against the foreigner with a view of attaining political liberty.

Mr. Chagla emphasising that the history of India was a history of unity said: "Nowhere else in the world has there been such a synthesis of different religions, cultures and ideas as in this country of ours. In varied and manifold diversity there has run like a golden thread the oneness of India. Invaders have come and India has absorbed them. New civilisations have come triumphant and after the passage of time they have taken on an Indian pattern. Our greatest thinkers and our greatest statesmen have thought and dreamt about the unity of India and if historians must find a rhythm in our history that is the rhythm to which historical events have marched."

Proposing Prof. Mohammad Habib of Algiar as the president of session Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane Vice-Chancellor the Bombay University paid tribute to the new President's contribution to historical research Mr. S N. Sen seconded the proposition.

After Prof. Habib was declared elected as the President he was garlanded.

Prof. Habib delivering presidential speech paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and to the leaders of the Indian National Congress.

The true history is really a history of deas which have influenced not only the people of the country but whose influence has spread far beyond the frontiers of India.

It is often apt to be forgotten that thoughts and ideas have played a much bigger part in the shaping of a country's destinies than wars and invasions.

BIRTH OF PAKISTAN AND AFTER

Referring to the birth of Pakistan and consequences of the Partition he said.

"It is absolutely unnecessary to state that, so far as tae historian of India is concerned, the country has always been one and indivisible and will always continue to be so. The unity of India is one of the fundamental postulates of Indian moral consciousness, and the longing for a centralised administration has been one of the most visible and persistent demands of the political spirit of the Indians throughout the ages All the greatest achievements of our past have somehow gone with the establishment of a central administration at Pataliputra, Kannauj, Ujjain or Delhi. The breaking up of India into two separate States, or law making organisations with exclusive citizenship, which creates a spirit of hostility and in any case of independence and separateness, not only between the Governments but also between the people and the establishment of one of these States on a purely religious and communal basis—this sort of monstrosity has never been known to the history of our land. National freedom without national unity loses three-fourth of its value and the reunion of India should be one of our primary aims. Our demand for unity is based on the fact that inspite of the present political arrangements, the conception of a common citizenship continues on both sides of the present artificial frontier.

ADVENT OF ISLAM

Prof. Habib talking of the advent of Islam in India, said that the overwhelming mass of the Muslims had an undoubted Indian paternity.

Concluding he said that "our future problems will be labour problems and problems of social reconstruction. It is not our duty to knock down old temples; every element of value in them must be preserved. But we have to build a new shrine."

EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of Historical and Archaeological material of Bombay and Western India organised by the Congress was declared open this evening, in the Prince of Wales Museum by H. E. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of Central Provinces and Berar, in the presence of a large gathering of delegates and members of Reception Committee of the Congress.

Later the presentation of the Society's Gold Medal to Mr. Braz A. Fernandes, Founder and Vice-President of the Indian Historical Society, was made by Prof. Mohammad Habib. The presentation was followed by an entertainment of padadas (balad singing) and garbas organised by the Vanita Vishram Girls' School.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME

8-00 a.m.: Photograph. (Delegates and Members of the Indian History Congress—University grounds).

8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.: Sectional Meetings—Presidential Addresses' Sections III, IV and VI.

11 a.m.: Inaugural Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India—H.H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur will inaugurate and Prof. A. S. Altekar, M.A., D.Litt., will preside. (Convocation Hall.).

2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.: (i) Sectional Meetings (Indian History Congress Reading of papers.) (ii) Numismatic Society—Reading of papers (Prince of Wales Museum).

Tea party to the delegates by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay. (University Gardens).

6 p.m.: Public Lecture by Mr. K. M. Munshi ("Conquest of Somnath")—Convocation Hall

7 p.m. Marathi Pavadas (Ballad Singing by Shahir Khadilkar and party).

60,000 Homes For Russians Before 1948

From Don Dallas, Reuter's Correspondent.

MOSCOW—Local administrative bodies in the USSR have been ordered by the Soviet Government and Communist Party to settle in new homes the 60,000 Russian families who are still living in dug-outs in the war devastated areas of the Union.

Over 8,000,000 such families, collective farmers and peasants, have been provided with new homes in these areas since the end of the war. More than 885,000 houses had been built up to the middle of October to house 4,000,000 families in the RSFSR (Russia proper) alone. 620,000 houses for 2,500,000 families in the Ukraine, and 288,000 houses for 1,700,000 families in White Russia.

Many families have also been rehoused in rural areas of Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Some of the farmers have built their own homes—mostly one-storey pinelog buildings with three or four living rooms, a kitchen and additional storage space; but the bulk of the work is being done by rural building crows.

Families of ex-servicemen, orphans, war invalids and others in need of assistance were provided with building lumber free of charge.

To finance the building long term building loans totalling 500,000,000 roubles were granted in respect of the RSFSR alone, the maximum loan per family being 10,000 roubles repayable in seven years.

In the villages and on collective farms it is customary for the people to own their own houses—in contrast to the cities where most flats are rented.

War devastation in the rural battle areas of the RSFSR wrecked 1,017,000 homes, over 280,000 cattle sheds, barns and granaries, 850,000 other farm buildings and 30,000 school buildings and hospitals.

During the past two years, in addition to the new homes, 64,000 barns and granaries have been built, and thousands of schools, clubs, hospitals, reading rooms and children's homes.

Work was begun on rehabilitation in the liberated areas as far back as August 1943. Later, rural and collective farm construction administrations were established, with local bodies in the affected regions and districts.

All the collective farmers have now been rehoused in the Moscow, Leningrad, Kalinin, Rostov, Grozny and Crimean regions, the Stavropol and Krasnodar territories, the Northern Ossetian and Kabardian autonomous Republics, and 70 districts of Belorussia.

Areas where families at present in dugouts are awaiting new homes include: Voronezh (140), Stalingrad (270) and Novgorod (278).

The RSFSR intends not only to build houses for the 110,000 people (nearly 30,000 families) still in dugouts but also to provide new houses for families sharing homes. These number another 290,000 persons.

In overall charge of the immense task is V.D. Ivanov, chief of the Central Rural and Collective Farm Construction Administration of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR.

He stated recently that 79,000 homes including 16,300 for families living in temporary shelters, were being built in the rural areas. "Work will be begun on homes for the rest within the next few weeks," he added.

ALL-INDIA HOMEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Dr. Rasik R. Thakar M.D. (Gmy.) who has represented India several times at various sessions of the International League's Conferences held in the past in Europe and who is the president of Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association will be leaving Bombay on 24th inst. to represent Western India, at the session of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference to be held at Laherisarai (Bihar) on 27th and 28th December.

The Race And Colour Problem

(BY P. P. BALSARA.)

When in the middle of the last century, sugar, tea and other crops requiring careful tillage and attention were first cultivated in Natal, its planters, who were for the most part British, found that the natives were not efficient labourers for those plantations; they, therefore, tried to get suitable labourers from other countries. The planters asked the Government of India for labourers, but did not get a favourable reply. They then tried elsewhere and even asked for the convicts of a certain country; but all declined to send their men to a country where the non-Europeans were known to have been suffering from the colour bar. The planters once more turned to India, and through the intervention of England, the Government of India ultimately consented to send Indian labourers to South Africa. The first batch of indenture labourers came to Natal from India in 1860. Their salary was 10 sh. (Rs. 7) a month, food, shelter and medical attention being provided.

Hostility Towards Indians

After their term of three years (later extended to five years), the labourers could be re-indentured, could become free settlers in South Africa with a plot of land, or could return to India. Although the promise of land was rarely implemented, many labourers chose to remain as free settlers in the country, and thus began to compete with Europeans. When the Indian competition in South Africa began to grow, attempts were made to do away with that competition, and one by one measures were introduced which were expected to drive away the Indians from that country. But the more strict the Union authorities became towards the Indians, the more determined the Indians became to stay on in South Africa and get justice for themselves.

The unfavourable attitude of the South African Government towards the Indians there reached the climax when last year tehe law to segregate the Indians was put on the Statute book. The first World War was fought for making the world safe for democracy, but the ideal was never realised. The Second World War was fought for safeguarding the fundamental human rights, and the Indians of South Africa, being denied those rights, appealed to the United Nations Organization that has been set up after the Second World War, inter alia, "to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The U.N.O. so appealed to, last year expressed its opinion that the treatment of the Indians in South Africa was contrary to the principles of its character and that both Indian and South African Governments should make efforts to arrive at the solution of the problem. The Government of South Africa did not take any step to implement that resolution, inspite of repeated requests from India, and defied that body by saying that it had not violated any principle of its Charter

Betrayal By Western "Democracies"

When the United Nations met a second time this year, the Indian delegation moved that the General Assembly of the U.N.O. should express its regret at South Africa's refusal to accept implementation of the resolution of that body last year as a basis of discussion between the two Governments, and requested them to have a round-table conference to solve the Indian problem of South Africa. This year the Indian resolution failed as it did not get the required two-thirds majority necessary for all resolutions on important subjects.

The voting at the General Assembly revealed that the two leading democracies, Britain and the United States, and their satellites, political and economic, were against India. This appears strange when one hears so much being talked of equality and fairplay by these democracies. But if we go deep into the matter, we will find that although the race and colour problem is one of the major questions now facing humanity after the close of the Second World War, the big powers of the world are not yet willing to share the gains of the earth with humanity.

This problem of race and colour everywhere is, at bottom, an economic problem. It is another phase of slavery of the old days. To the leading Powers, their subject people and other weaker nations are good only for the purpose of helping them to become bigger; beyond that, they have no place in their Government, however, democratic it may be called. To-day Africa is the extreme case of racial prejudice. In British and Belgian parts of Africa, the non-whites are only meant to serve the European masters as labourers in the mines or on the plantations and as consumers of the goods manufactured by the factories of the West. In the French and Portuguese possessions in Africa also the same things are seen.

The "Negro" Scandal

In America the Negro problem is the problem of that country, and the treatment of a crore and a quarter of Negroes in the United States is "America's greatest and most conspicuous scandal". Not only that, but America's fear of "the Yellow Peril" is nothing but a devise to shut off competition by oriental peoples.

Australia, a big country with an area of nearly three million sq. miles, has a population of only seventy lacs, nearly sixty-eight lacs whites, a lac aboriginals and half-castes and the rest non-Europeans from China and Iffdia. With such a big area and a small population, Australia could find place for outsiders, so the Japanese argued before the First World War. But Australia, like other white countries, does not want non-Europeans to compete with the Europeans in the country. Australia did not allow Japanese and other non-European immigration, and the problem came to a head during the drafting of a proposed racial equality-clause in the League of Nations Covenant, in 1919. The Japanese had studiously prepared the ground and the proposal was carefully worded and phrased. "The equality of nations", it read, "being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States, members of the League, equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality". The proposal caused a sensation. President Wilson found himself in an awkward situation. He knew that if the proposal was passed, it would raise the whole race issue throughout the world, and above all, in America where the Negro problem was always a thorn in the side of the United States. The proposal was not accepted, but Japan was however, consoled by the gift of Kiauchau in China. The "Big Three" of those days, Britain, America and France, were generous at the expense of a weak and humble ally like China. And because of this, China did not sign the treaty of Versailles.

KARNATAK ENROLLS 2 LAKHS CONGRESSMEN

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Dec. 24.

Nearly two lakhs of Primary Congress members have been enrolled in Karnatak excluding Mysore this year. Enrolment work could not be undertaken in Mysore State on account of the Satyagraha Movement, says a bulletin issued by the Office of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

The following are the figures according to districts:—Dharwar, 59,181; Kanara, 15233; Mangalore 30,000; Bellary 10,397; Coorg 7,000 and Bangalore Cantt. 1,800. Total 1,91,569.

SOVIET GRAIN CROP 58 P.C. ABOVE 1946

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (Reuter): M. Vassili Kuznetsov, reporting today to the Central Council of Soviet Trades Unions, of which is Chairman, announced that the total Soviet grain crop this year was 58 per cent higher than that in 1946.

Gross industrial output for the past eleven months was 22 per cent up on that during the same period last year, he said.

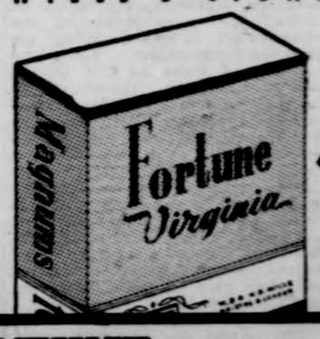
Belgaum 42,212: Bijapur 25,246: North

3 facts that make a FORTUNE

1. MADE FROM VIRGINIA TOBACCO

2. MAGNUM SIZE

3. A WILLS'S CIGARETTE



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"Sporting Offer"

ASHOK MEHTA'S TERMS TO AVERT STRIKE

Govt. Staff, Ration Employees & Hospital Workers Asked Not To Join

SOCIALIST PLANS TO KEEP THE PEACE

BOMBAY, Friday.

A sporting offer to call off the impending token strike of the workers of the City and to make an all out effort to step up production was made by Mr. Ashok Mehta at a press conference this afternoon at the Solist Party office. The offer was subject to four conditions.

These conditions, were, First, to give an assurance to improve the adjudication machinery within a specific time and to invite the co-operation of labour representatives in drawing up plans for its improvement.

Secondly, to appoint a Labour Court to prepare comprehensive labour legislation covering workers in all fields and industries.

Thirdly, to set up joint Works Councils in all industries with clearly-defined scope, powers and objects.

Lastly, the labour leader demanded an immediate restoration of civil liberties and a guarantee that the "Goonda Act' would not be applied to bonafide trade union workers.

Mr. Mehta when asked by a pressman what he considered was his time limit to fulfil the conditions replied that the maximum period of two to three months was reasonable.

He declared that if these conditions were accepted and the necessary adjustments were made in the industrial set-up the workers would not lag behind in stepping up production and waging a campaign against the capitalist and anti-socialist elements in the country, who the speaker alleged, were slowing down production.

WHO ALL WILL STRIKE

Mr. Mehta informed newspapermen that the workers of Textile Mills, Engineering Workshops—including some controlled by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh, Transport—bus, tram and local trains—Telegraphs. Postal workers would join the strike. Some newspapers, hotels and restaurants in the northern part of the City and some fifteen leading banks would also be affected. He added that he had advised the employees of the ration shops, government staff and hospital workers not to participate in the strike.

The taken strike, backed up by the unanimity and the spontaniety of the working class of the City, Mr. Mehta hoped, would help the Government to break the prolonged strike of the capitalists and create conditions wherein the workers as equal partners in industry, would be able to put forward their best efforts for expanding production—not for the profits of a few but for the benefit of the whole community.

Mr. Mehta told the Conference that they had received a police permission to hold the meeting of the trade-union representatives to-morrow evening where they would review the situation in the light of the statements of Mr. Nanda.

Answering the charge of the Labour Minister that the Socialists had not made any concrete suggestion, he cited the suggestions he made at the round-table conference last Monday. The suggestions were:—

SEVEN-POINT PROGRAMME

(1) Conciliation procedure should be made voluntary.

(2) It should be made possible to refer a dispute to adjudication straightaway on the application from a trade union.

(3) The Industrial Court has proved itself to be incompetant to settle the intricate problem of standardisation of wages in a major industry like the Textile. That work should be given to specially constituted Wage Boards.

(4) To evaluate efficiency, tradetest authorities be constituted and industry wise norms be specified for efficiency, working conditions, fatigue etc.

(5) The proceedings in the Court be conducted in local languages to enable the workers to participate in them.

(6) Adjudication be given summary powers.

(7) Our oft-repeated demand has been for a radical change in the personnel of the adjudicators. Unless men with wide sympathies and new social vision are put on the Court the Awards are bound to favour the status-quo.

KEEP THE PEACE

Talking of the plans of the Socialist Party to maintain peace and order on December 29, he revealed that they would put 5,000 partymen on 24 hour duty on the streets and co-operate with the Police and the Home Guards to maintain peace in the city. He appealed to all workers not to defy the Police bans and hold illegal meetings.

The socialist leader pooh-poohed the charge levelled by some parties that the token strike was an "election strike" and said that they had fought all these years not for seats in the Municipality. He added that the Bombay worker was an adult and would be the last victim to any such move.

Howrah Sweepers On Strike

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (API): About 3,000 conservancy workers of Howrah Municipality struck work yesterday following dismissal of one of the men by the authorities.

The Municipal authorities have, however, maintained partial service in three wards, with about 300 workers, who have not joined the strike. Meanwhile, a notice has been served on the strikers to resume work within 24 hours.

LONDON LETTER

Pt. Nehru's Forthcoming Visit To Britain

From Our Correspondent

LONDON—So far Indians are concerned, the week has been more or less uneventful. But there is no shortage of rumours. One of the rumours that cannot be dismissed as a child of the imagination is the one relating to the forthcoming visit of Pandit Nehru to this country. That he is coming sometime in the beginning of January is more or less taken for granted. Some associate his visit with Kashmir and others with the forthcoming treaty between India and Britain. But this much is certain that Pandit Nehru's talks at 10, Downing Street, will be in the nature of global talks. The British Premier will not miss the opportunity to ascertain the working of the mind of India's Premier. It is believed whatever the Pandit's views on Soviet ideology, he has no intention of abandoning the maintenance of the closest ties of friendship with with Britain and the Commonwealth The devil we know is always better than the devil we do not know. In this case the devil we know has cast off some of his devilish habits. This fact is making some former opponents of the Empire and Commonwealth to consider seriously the question of continuing in what is called the British family of nations. Indeed India has little to lose but something to gain by remaining in the Commonwealth. Any way the wise men of India can be trusted not to take a hurried decision in the matter. Pandit Nehru's visit can only do good and I hope, he will find his way to accept the Prime Minister's invitation and visit the country.

Mr. Menon And His Critics

Observer published an excellent profile of Mr. Menon in yesterday's issue. After referring to his arresting personality, the writer observed that in personal life Menon is difficult to understand. He has an immense range of acquaintances but not many friends. People either admire or condemn him. . . . . To his subordinates Menon often seems a hard task master; he has an almost Curzonian passion for detail and like to keep the string of authority in his own hands." This is a substantially correct estimate of our High Commissioner. Mr. Menon had many critics when he piloted the ship of the India League. He has many critics now. I do not know if the change of office has brought any change in Mr. Menon. But his critics do not seem to have much changed.

Mr. Menon's being hard task master was bound to cause discontent amongst some members of his staff. Everybody is not a Menon so it is no use expecting everyone to work in the Menon way. But if there are any members of the staff who blinded by their discontent, are supplying ammunition to the opponents of the High Commissioner for their attacks on him, they are, I am afraid doing harm to the institution. Indians' interest in the administration of India House is natural. Let us stand by the administration when it is right and put it right when it goes wrong.

Party To Bombay Editor

The party which the Indian Journalists' Association gave to meet Mr. Karanjia, the editor of "Blitz," the latter spoke on the international situation, going for American imperialism. Even the partition of India he laid at the door of Americans. Hardly one in the audience agreed with Mr. Karanjia's survey of the world situation. But I personally raise my hat to him for speaking out his mind in an audience which could not have been considered sympathetic to his views. He said that he and those who were of his way of thinking would not rest content unless they had brought India and Pakistan together. The journalists gave him patient hearing and were glad to meet this blunt man from Bombay.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (API): "The All-India Bhai Parmanand Day", shall be observed on January 11, 1948, announces the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

Typhoon Drives Ship Ashore

MANILA, Dec. 26 (Reuter): The streets of Manila were today flooded and littered with wreckage after the worst typhoon since 1934 struck the city early this morning. Overhead wires and corrugated iron roofs in the still war-scarred city were sent flying by the high winds, causing a breakdown in electrical supplies to all except the central districts. Goods in wrecked warehouses with roofs torn off were exposed to wind and rain.

The typhoon swept on round Manila Bay damaging shipping and driving the Danish vessel "Kina" (9,823 tons) ashore in San Bernardiho Strait, south of Manila. The crew and thirteen passengers abandoned the ship.

Extensive destruction and fatal casualties from the typhoon are feared on Samar Island, south-east of the Philippine Group, just south of Leyte Island, main base for the Allied invasion of the Philippines in 1944.

EXPLOSION ON PALESTINE SHIP

PORT SAID, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Egyptian police were today investigating an explosion—believed to have been caused by a bomb—on board the 1,072 Palestinian steamer "Aliba" in Port Said harbour last night. The explosion caused serious damage to the ship's stern. It was believed in the port that a bomb was placed on the vessel's rudder. The only casualty was a watchman on board a barge alongside the "Aliba".

24 DIE IN NORWEGIAN SHIP DISASTER

THE HAGUE, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Twenty-four out of the 25 men on board the Norwegian ship 'Skoghaug' (1,950 tons) died when it sank off the Dutch coast yesterday after an explosion believed to have been caused by a mine.

The survivor, Aant Rokker, today told how the explosion rocked the ship, which was carrying coal to Oslo, at about 2 a.m. With 6 others he tried to reach the coast in a leaking boat, but five of them were washed overboard and the sixth died of exposure. Two Dutch lifeboats searched all day yesterday without finding any more survivors.

BR. OFFICER KILLED IN TRYING TO STOP FIGHT

PORT SAID, Dec. 26 (Reuter): The British Third Officer of the "Empire Rival" (7,045 tons) was killed yesterday while trying to stop a fight between two Somali members of the crew, it was disclosed here today.

The "Empire Rival" is one of the vessels used for ferrying Jewish illegal immigrants from Haifa to Cyprus.

INDIAN EXHIBITION IN SINGAPORE

India's progress in the fields of Trade, Industry and Science will be demonstrated to the peoples of South-East Asia at an Exhibition to be held by the Government of India in Singapore in the last week of January and the first week of February 1948. For this purpose the exhibits supplied by the Indian firms for the Bangkok Exhibition, which was arranged for early December but was cancelled owing to unsettled conditions in Siam, will be sent to Singapore.

EXCLUSIVELY INDIAN

The Government feel that the Singapore Exhibition, being exclusively Indian and arranged with a view to promoting our foreign trade, should be organised on a larger scale than their proposed effort at Bangkok. Therefore, quality goods from other firms are also invited, and donors are advised to contact their respective Provincial or State Director of Industries for instructions regarding despatch of goods. Selection of articles for exhibition will be at the discretion of Directors of Industries. Firms are advised that exhibits should reach Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Calcutta or Madras, by January 2 or 7, respectively.

ALL-INDIA DENTAL CONFERENCE

"The Third All-India Dental Conference will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay on 19th, 20th 21st, and 22nd February 1948, under the patronage of The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, The Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister to the Government of India, will inaugurate it on 19th February 1948.

An Exhibition in Dental Hygiene is organised on this occasion, to educate the public in the importance of Oral Hygiene. It will be open to the public on 20th, 21st, and 22nd February, 1948. The opening ceremony of Exhibition will be performed by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher.

The Scientific Session will be inaugurated by Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

"Human Swastika" Charge Against Students

VIENNA: (Reuter).—Nine students of Vienna have been acquitted on charges of conducting "illegal Nazi propaganda" by forming a "human swastika" on the beach at Klosterneuburg in August.

The case created an uproar in the Viennese press. The Communists declared it was a sign of the underground Nazi activity which the Government refused to crush out. On the basis of this case they demanded new and more drastic measures for the denazification of the country, and especially of the Universities and Technical Schools.

After several months of police inquiry and a careful examination of the evidence the judge declared all nine of the students, some of whom had spent over three months in prison already, to be innocent.

He said the whole episode was a youthful lark which had no political significance at all. The young people all came of anti-fascist families and nearly all had, themselves, excellent records for anti-fascist activities.

They had formed a Swastika first, but had intended to form a Soviet Star later. Unfortunately the police intervened and arrested them.

United Nations Scheme To Help Needy Children

UNITED NATIONS, LAKE SUCCESS, (Reuter): A worldwide "hands-across-the-border" scheme to help the children of all needy countries is being worked out by members of the United Nations Appeal for Children (U.N.A.C.) Organisation.

Two representatives who have just returned here from a fact-finding tour of eight key European countries, Mr. Gregory Bardacke and Mr. Leo Perlis, both special advisers to U.N.A.C. report that even where hunger and want reach every family, where war has left piles of rubble in place of flourishing cities, people are anxious to work together to help the children.

Governments and civil groups are eager to start a joint United Nations-sponsored fund-raising campaign at the end of the winter.

Plans for the campaign are to be based on an unqiue idea in international relief worked out by Dr. Aake Ording of Norway and based on the voluntary contribution of one day's pay by man and woman throughout the world.

But under the general plan, the people of each country would give what they can If they have no food, they might contribute raw materials. If they have no money, they might give their labour.

Countries which are too poor to make money contributions might, it is suggested, contribute labour instead. Thus raw materials contributed by one country, could be carried in the ships of a second country to a third which could make them up.

For example" Mr. Bardacke explained. "Czechoslovakia which we visited, announced that she would not be able to raise much money or food for the United Nations Appeal for Children because of her own acute needs.

"But at a special conference of relief specialists and civic labour groups, which the Czech Government called for us, we were told that the people of Czechoslovakia would be willing to give several days work, for example

"Thus, a scheme might be worked out whereby wool from Australia would be shipped in boats contributed by Holland to factories in Czechoslovakia. There, the wool would be woven into warm clothes for children. Power and heat for the looms would come as a special coal contribution from Poland. And the clothes wind up a children's hospital in Greece."

M. Perlis stressed that in each case the needs of the contributing country's own children would be given top priority.

The greatest advance in relief preparations was found in Scandinavia, M. Bardacke and M. Perlis in many cases had to hold off enthusiastic efforts of Swedish and Norwegian relief organisations which were ready to start their collection in November.

The U.N.A.C. representatives, however, had to point out that the greatest effectiveness of the collection would be achieved if it were to start the same day in all parts of the world.

The idea is that U.N.A.C. will work with both United Nations Member Governments and non-member countries through a series of national committees which will shortly be established.

The national committee will conduct the appeal, accepting gifts in cash or kind, and helping to distribute relief to millions of needy children.

In addition, a large share of the collection will be turned over to the International Children's Emergency Fund, the United Nations' long-term relief agency.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON EXPORT OF JUTE FROM INDIA

Pakistan Declared Foreign Territory

In their Communique of November 23, the Government of India, while dealing with the imposition of a duty on raw jute by the Pakistan Government, stated that they were examining what measures they should take in order to protect the interests of the Indian Dominion. The matter has received further careful consideration of the Government of India, and they have decided to declare forthwith the Dominion of Pakistan to be foreign territory for the purpose of levying Customs duty on the export of raw jute and jute manufacturers from Pakistan.

To implement this decision the Government of India have issued the necessary notifications under the Indian Tariff Act, the Sea Customs Act and the Land Customs Act with immediate effect. The Government of India are also taking suitable measures to ensure that sufficient stocks of raw jute are kept available in the Indian Dominion. The above decisions or anv others that the Government of India may be called upon to take to cope with the situation caused by the levy of Customs duties by the imposition of export duty on raw jute by the Pakistan Government are, however, as already stated, without prejudice to reconsideration of the position if an amicable and reasonably long-term settlement is reached over the entire field of freedom of trade and commerce between the two Dominions, levy of Customs and excise duties, their pooling and allied matters.

ECONOMIST'S PROTEST AGAINST DECONTROL

NASIK.

Addressing the young economists of the H.P.T. College, Nasik, on the subject of "Decontrol" Mr. N. V. Sovani of the Gokhale Institute of Poona contended that all those who speak in favour of decontrol presume that India has vast potential resources which, if properly exploited, would solve our economic problems. "This," he declared, "is a big myth." India like all other Eastern countries is a poor country inhabited by poorer people. Whatever the purpose of controls during the war period, their main objective in the post-war period should be to facilitate proper husbanding of all resources and their planned development and not to create additional bottlenecks in the work of reconstruction. The policy of decontrol, he feared would result in the latter rather than add to production. The immediate effect of decontrol would be to disband some stocks already existing, but once these pass into the hands of the Banias at high prices, it is doubtful whether we would get them back at lower prices in the markets. This, therefore, is sure to hit hard the consumers and raise costs all round.

Australian Scientists To Visit India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23: On the invitation of the Government of India, an Australian Scientific Delegation consisting of the following members is scheduled to arrive at Calcutta on January 1, 1948, for a short visit to India:—

1. Sir John Madsen, D.Sc., B.E., Professor of Electrical Engineering and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Sydney. 2. Sir Kerr Grant, M.Sc., Professor of Physics at the University of Adelaide. 3. Professor J. S. Prescott, D.Sc., Director of Waite, Agricultural Research Institute. 4. Mr. R. G. Thomas, Geochemist in the Division of Industrial Chemistry, Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. 5. Mr. G. B. Gresford, Assistant Secretary, Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Melbourne (who will act as Secretary to the Delegation).

The Delegation is expected to stay in India for about six weeks and will visit all the important places in the country.

INDUSTRIES OF THE EAST

£50 Prize Competition

"Great Britain and the East", the well-known Journal, published in London, offers a prize of £50 for the article of 2,000 words "most calculated to interest industrialists in the East".

The article for preference should be actual but it may deal with an industrial or economic problem. It may be about industry, a company or one man (or woman) who is doing important work in industry.

The one important point on which the article will be judged will be its appeal to as large a number as possible of industrialists in the East.

This competition is open to journalists—especially those on newspapers and magazines who have intimate and day-to-day knowledge of industry and finance in the East. The competition is open also to industrialists.

The Editor's decision will be final. Articles which do not win the first prize of £50 may qualify for publication in "Great Britain and the East" at usual rates.

U S SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

A scholarship to the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, U.S.A. will be awarded annually beginning with the school year 1948-49 to a resident of India upon the recommendation of the Minister of Education, Dr. Ben H. Parker, president of the school, has announced.

The scholarship pays all tuition, now dol. 425 a year, and is renewable to a maximum of four years provided the student maintains a satisfactory record. Deposits, special student fees, summer session tuition and living and other personal expenses are not included.

The Colorado School of Mines is internationally known for its training leading to engineering degrees in mining, metallurgy, geology, petroleum production, and petroleum refining, with options in fuel engineering and geophysics, and elective courses in the production and utilization of cements, refractories, clays, and other non-metallic minerals.

The applicant must receive the recommendation of the Minister of Education to whom he should make application early as the recommendation must reach the office of the president of the school by June 15, 1948. The applicant must satisfy the entrance requirements of the school and must stand scholastically in the upper tenth of his high school, preparatory, or college classes. He must be a bona fide resident of India and should have an aptitude for engineering.

He must take the English Examination for Foreign Students of the College Entrance Examination Board, communicating with the nearest United States Foreign Service posts—embassy, legation, consulate, cultural centre, etc.,—to find out the name and address of the examination supervisor to whom he should apply. The supervisor will inform the applicant when and where the examination will next be given.

President Parker gave as the reasons for offering the scholarship that the young men receiving it may be benefited by the education advantages offered by one of the oldest, most thorough, and best known mining schools in the world, and that the school may attract to itself young men of the true engineering type from India who will be a credit both to India and the Colorado School of Mines.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

GWALIOR—Syt. Jaganhath Prasad Milind, President of the Greater Gwalior Journalists Association for the year 1947, has been unanimously re-elected President of the Association for the year 1948, also Syt. Narendra Malviya and Syt. Shambhu Nath Saksena have been unanimously elected Vice-President and Secretary.

Used Trucks For Sale

Chevrolet and Dodge 3-Ton Capacity in excellent working order. 1943-45 Model available with body or chassis only. Very few left.

Contact:

THE NATIONAL GARAGE LTD.

Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 26.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

As a result of the General Strike declared for Monday, the 29th December, 1947, all the Harbour Lines and Konkan Coast sailings on THAT DAY from Ferry Wharf have been CANCELLED.

If, however, the General Strike is withdrawn in time, the sailings shall be as usual.

MILK

Balarams of Karachi, the leading Dairymen of over 50 years repute, are glad to announce that they have bought over from prominent Milk Merchants, Messrs. M. H. M. Killedar Bros. of Bombay, their milch cattle at Grant Road and Jacob Circle Stables and are now in a position to take in new customers. Intending customers please apply soon to avoid disappointment.

BALARAM DAIRY FARM

(Near Police Station), Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Kassels fans are up to date models embodying all modern developments in fan manufacture. They are fitted with ball bearings at both ends ensuring noiseless trouble-free performance. Made to British standard specifications, they are on the approved contract list of the Department of Industries & Supplies, New Delhi.

MODELS: LUCKY ★ AZAD KASSELS

guaranteed two years trouble-free service.

Kassels

FAULT - FREE

MAKE ENQUIRIES TO KASSELS LTD. SAHIBABAD, DELHI - GHAZIABAD "KASSELS", PHONE: GHAZIABAD

Two rare ingredients BHRINGARAJ & AMLA, combine in one, like a jewel set in gold for Art par excellence, to form a unique product—king of hair oils. Unrivalled in the realm of hair oils for its charming fragrance and medicinal efficacies.

VESHAJ VISHARAD NAGENDRANATH SHASTRI'S

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SUPERB HAIR OIL

HIMKALYAN WORKS • CALCUTTA

Wanted respectable Agents & Stockists in all important Trade Centres of Bombay Presidency

13TH WEEK
BOMBAY TALKIES' SOCIAL HIT!

Nateeja

YAQOOB, SHAMIM, REHANA

Direction: NAJAM NAQVI

Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Matinee 12-45 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES

A SUNRICH Release
BOMBAY TALKIES' NEXT

MAJBOOR

WATCH FOR IT!

The INNER VOICE THAT LED THE BOY TO THE GODS!

PRAKASH Pictures Mythological

Bhakta DHRUVA

MRIDULA, JEEVAN, SHANTARIN, SHASHIKAPUR

Director: SHANTIKUMAR

10TH WEEK OF PRAISES

BOMBAY'S MOST PET PICTURE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sun., Holi. Mat. at 12-45

Adv. Booking 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

An EVERGREEN Release.

5th WEEK!

HIND-MATA

.. .. .. PAREL .. .. ..

Daily 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday Matinee 1 p.m.

RANJIT Picture

BELA

JAIRAJ, NIGAR

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR ORATORS!

PUBLIC ELOCUTION COMPETITION at KRISHNA on SUN. 28TH at 8 a.m.

SUBJECT:

DOLI

NOW IN 10TH WEEK At KRISHNA

Rs. 200 in cash Prizes
FOR WINNERS:

10 Prizes: (General 7, and for Women 3). 1st Prize Rs. 50 and Rs. 25.

Judges for debate of DOLI Miss ENEHPRABHA PRADHAN, (2) BEGUM PARA (3) G. JAGIRDAR and (4) MADHURI, Miss FRATIMA DASGUPTA has kindly consented to preside

Entries must reach theatre. To-day by 4 p.m. for visitors.

Admission charges: As. 4, 6, 8.

PROCEEDS TO BE DONATED TO CHARITY

SHOW TIMINGS:
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sun., Thurs. 1 p.m.

A 'FAMOUS' Release

The Northern Lights of Bombay

AURORA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Terror stalks the Shadowed Forest as a lovely killer and her evil husband invade Tarzan's Kingdom with gun and snare! Stampeding beasts inflamed to fiendish fury!

TARZAN AND THE HUNTRESS

— Starring —

JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, BRENDA JOYCE
JOHNNY SHEFFIELD

Tomorrow Morning at 10-30

Pride And Prejudice
GREER GARSON, LAWRENCE OLIVIER

SHOWING PACKED!

CITY-LIGHT

.. .. Matunga (B.B.) .. ..
Daily 1-15, 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.

REPUBLIC SERIAL

ADVENTURES OF RED RIDERS

DON REDIBARRY, VIVIAN COE
1st. Instalment

Sun., Matinee 9-30
SAVITRI in TAMIL

2nd WEEK!

KOHINOOR

Dadar
(B.B.)

Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.

Sat., Sun., Holi. Matinee 1 p.m.

RANJIT PICTURE

GAURI

PRITHVIRAJ, SHAMIM, MONICA

Ranjit's

WOH ZAMANA

3rd WEEK at

IMPERIAL

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30

Ad. Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

8TH Week

OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT!

RAJKAMAL'S Laugh Show

JEEVAN YATRA

Producer V. SHANTARAM
Direction WINAYAK

Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Thurs. 1-15 p.m.

LAMINGTON

THEY HAD EYES TO SEE EVERYTHING BUT THEMSELVES!

RAJKAMAL'S
THOUGHT-PROVOKING SOCIAL

Starring: LEELA CHITNIS, MUNAWAR SULTANA, MAHIPAL AND GOLDEN-VOICED MANMOHAN KRISHNA

Andhon ki Duniya

COMING VERY SOON!

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh Shud 15, 2004.
Muslim: Safar 13, 1367.
Parsi: Tir 25, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-10 a.m. Sunset: 6-10 p.m.
Hightide: 11-05, ...
Lowtide: 05-35, 17-25.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Malayalam Drama "Jethakkal" at 8-30 p.m., at Nanda Theatre, Dadar. (B. B. & C. I.).

THE FEDERATION OF BANK EMPLOYEES.

General Meeting of Bank Employees at 3 p.m., at Elphinstone Circle Gardens, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Indian History Congress 10th Session Public lecture by Mr. K. M. Munshi on "The Conquest of Somnath". Prof. Muhammad Habib presiding. University Convocation Hall, 6 p.m. Followed by Marathi Pavadas by Shanir Khadilkar and Party.

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE: Lecture on "The Republic of Plato and Its application to the Modern State" by Prof. N. A. Nikan. Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Advocate General presides. 6 p.m. Government Law College.

LOHANA YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Elocution Competition in English, 8-30 a.m., Vidyalaya Hall. Prof. Chitale will preside.

RAMANA SAMAJ: Discourse in Tamil on "The Purpose of Life" by Mr. V. Venkataraier, 9 p.m., Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga.

BOMBAY PSYCHOLIGICAL ASSOCIATION: Lecture on "Psychology and Politics" by Prof. Shib Raj, 6-30 p.m., Wilson College.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE: Farewell gathering in Honour of General Harty 5-20 p.m., at Headquarters Mint Road.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: Camp-Fire and Torch Light Tattoo to bid farewell to H. E. Sir John Colville, Chief Scout, Cooperage, 9 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Lecture on "Towards the Church Invisible" 6 p.m., at Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. Principal V. N. Naik will preside.

PRESS CONFERENCE.

A Press Conference to be addressed by Miss Carmel Brickman of the International Union of Students and Miss Kitty Boomla of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in connection with the Conference of the S. E. Asian Youth fighting for their Freedom" which is to be held in Calcutta from Feb 15th 1948.

The Press Conference will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th Dec., 1947.

SUNDAY.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: Harkirtan in Gurudwar Khalsa College from 6-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m., on Sunday and in Gurudwar Singh Sabha, Bori Bunder from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. by Master Mohan Singh Sukkar.

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY:
9 a.m. Flag Salutation.
1 p.m. Standing Committee Meets.
4 p.m. Sanskrit Conference.
8 p.m. Kavi Sammelan.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY:
Open session to be inaugurated at 2-30 p.m. by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.
8-30 a.m. Subjects Committee.

All-India Medical Conference

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY:
9 a.m. to 12 noon. Scientific session.
12 Noon to 1-30 p.m. 1st Conference of Dermatologists and Venereologists. Inauguration by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.
2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Scientific Sessions Conferences.
6 p.m. Civic Reception by the Mayor at the Taj.
9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Medical Films. At Conference Pandal—J. J. Hospital compound.

PALACE
Daily at 3-30,
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Greater than His Lust for Power was His Love for the scandalous woman, who hated him as only a woman in love could!

"CALIFORNIA"
(IN TECHNICOLOR)
(Starring)

RAY MILLAND, BARBARA STANWCK, BARRY FITZGERALD

Tomorrow morning at 10-30
Charles Dicken's Immortal Story

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

HARISHCHANDRA PICTURES'

THRILLER

BARRISTER

Cast BENJAMIN, GITA BOSE, DALPAT, VARNE NAZIRA AND HAMID MAJNU

Daily 2, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

NISHAT TALKIES

CLINIC FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

At the inaugural ceremony of the new premises of the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre for Infantile Paralysis in Bombay on Wednesday, a donation was announced of Rs. 7,000 from the Cowasji Rustomji Jamshedji Memorial Committee, earmarked for a 'music room' in the Clinic, in memory of the late Mr. Cowasji Rustomji Jamshedji.

This sum was originally collected to hand over to the Royal Schools of Music, London, in order to give a gold medal and a scholarship to the most outstanding candidate in the Bombay Presidency, securing the degree of Licentiate. As the Committee was later on obliged to abandon this idea, due to changed conditions and various other difficulties, the same sum has now been donated to the clinic.

Warning Against Unauthorised Collection

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (U.P.I.): Swami Ramananda Tirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, has issued a statement warning the people against unauthorised collections in the name of the people's struggle in Hyderabad and adds that official receipts of the State Congress will be passed by persons or bodies authorised to do so.

No Parliamentary Activity On Communal Lines

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26 (U.P.I.): "No parliamentary activity on communal line is possible or desirable. In a democratic State we must have a secular outlook and should look at problems of reconstruction from a purely rational stand-point. Necessarily the Muslim League should shed its parliamentary character and dissolve its Parliamentary Board forthwith."

Thus observes Mr. Zaharul Hussain Lari, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the U. P. Legislature, in an exclusive interview to the United Press of India.

Discussing what should be the fate of the existing League Parliamentary Parties in the various Indian legislatures, the U. P. League leader observes: "To my mind they should merge with any of the existing political parties if it is possible to do so with honour.

M. Allabux's Support

BOMBAY, Friday.

Khan Bahadur Mohamedally Allabux has sent the following telegram to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the convener of the Indian Muslim Conference at Lucknow:—

"Fully support your aims and objects in calling Indian Muslim Conference. I feel that they should realise the unsoundness of the past policy and join the National Congress, as they cannot sympathise with those who betrayed Indian Muslim interests. I have contacted Presidency Muslim leaders and am arranging calling a Conference in Bombay after your Lucknow lead."

H. C. NASHKAR IN CITY.

Hon. Mr. Hem Chander Nashkar, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, West Bengal, arrived at Santacruz aerodrome, at 6-5, on Friday to preside over the All-India Harijan Conference to be held on 28th inst. Bhagat Amin Chand with Bhanji Bhoj Rathor, the President of W. I. Harijan League, received Mr. Nashkar.

Nashkar.

AGRA CANTT. BANS COW SLAUGHTER

AGRA, Dec. 26 (API): The Agra Cantonment Board has unanimously decided to prohibit the slaughter of cows and sale of beef within its jurisdiction. The decision comes into effect from today.

"Qaumi Awaz"

Bombay's new Urdu weekly "Qaumi Awaz" will be published on Sunday (28th Dec.) morning. It will be a nationalist paper, giving the right lead to nationalist-minded Muslims throughout India. It is priced at annas four per copy and will be published from Imperial Mansion, Repon Road, Bombay, 8.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the New Executive Council of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held on Thursday the 25th December 1947 and the following were elected the Office-bearers:—

Sjt. Devjee Ratanshi, President, Sjt. Salebhai Abdul Kadar and Sjt. Balkrishna Vishnu Sumare, Vice-Presidents; Sjt. Shivji Monji Nakar, and Sjt. Chintaman Devji Koli Hon. Secretries; and Sjt. Mulji P. Shah, Treasurer.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Azim Khan (Sitar) 8-45 Air Chorus Party (Vocal) 9-0 D. V. Paluskar (Vocal) 12-0 p.m. Nabhovanichya Parisarat (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Goda Gani 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 Kallubuwa Kulkarni (Vocal) 4-35 D. K. Datar (Vocal) 4-45 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Bahuroopi (G) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 D. K. Datar (Vocal) 6-30 Ahmed Dilawar (Ghazal Tabassum) 6-45 Suman Shroff (Gujarati Geet Sunderji Betai) 7-0 Minaxi Trasi (Vocal) 7-30 Replies to Listeners' Letters (M) 7-40 Rukmini Swayamwar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Recitation of Hindi poems from works of Harbans Rai Bachchan 8-45 For Universities 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 D. V. Paluskar Vocal) 10-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) 7-40 a.m. Bhakti 5-45 p.m. Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Suman Shroff (Gujarati Geet—Umashankar Joshi) 8-15 Ahmed Dilawar (Ghalib) 9-0 Kallubuwa Kulkarni (Vocal) 9-15 Minaxi Trasi (Vocal).

SELECTIONS FOR TODAY'S RACES

OUTSTANDING CHANCES FOR BANSHEE AND THE JUDGE

By Our Racing Correspondent

The following are my selections for today's races:—

1ST RACE: 1 Stalin, 2 Razia.
2ND RACE: 1 Ginger Lady, 2 Fashion Parade.
3RD RACE: 1 Embarkation, 2 Windsor Knight.
4TH RACE: 1 Banshee, 2 Chocolate Baby.
5TH RACE: 1 The Judge, 2 Dragon Seed.
6TH RACE: 1 Diniar, 2 Star of Mahad.
7TH RACE: 1 Taiwan, 2 Some Treasure.
8TH RACE: 1 Nizamuddin, 2 Esmail Pasha.
CHOICE TREBLE: Banshee, The Judge and Diniar.
FLUKES: Big Three and Centurion.

NEED FOR REORIENTATION OF IDEALS OF EDUCATION

'No More Intellectual Dishonesty By Prostitution Of Religion' Says Dr. Hosain

ALIGARH, (A.P.I.): Dr. Syed Hosain, Indian Ambassador-designate to Egypt, speaking at the Aligarh Muslim University said that education must now be completely divorced from the past tradition and harnessed to the ideals and purposes of a free sovereign democratic nation, nd this meant, among other things, eradication of every type of sectarianism, communalism and fanaticism.

In the past, Dr. Hosain added, education in India had been mostly used as a passport to livelihood, because that was the system the British instituted for their own imperial purposes. The purpose of education he said, is the attainment of trained intelligence. Not the memorising of facts nor the assembling of statistical data is the test of knowledge, but rather the capacity of a trained mind to deal with all kinds of facts and eventualities.

He told young Muslims to realise that they were now free citizens of a great free sovereign country, and warned all young Indians against the exploitation of religion for political purposes by unscrupulous parties. The function of religion was the ennobling of the human spirit. Recently the name of religion had been prostituted for unworthy purposes. This was a type of intellectual dishonesty which it should be the special function of educational academies to counteract and repel. Aligarh should take such a lead to be worthy of her past and future.

Dr. Hosain stated that the Aligarh University was a vital and valuable national institution. For a whole generation and more the Aligarh College had enjoyed the reputation of a great character-building educational institution. He was glad that with the advent of India's independence a splendid and wholesome change had also come over the spirit of Aligarh University.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ismail Khan, thanked Dr Hosain on behalf of the University. Earlier, Dr. Hosain was welcomed by the Vice-President of the University Union.

DACOITS FIRE ON RUNNING MOTOR CAR

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, (By Mail.)

A daring daylight attack with rifles and guns was made by some unknown persons near Maksi (Gwalior State) on Bombay Agra Road on the motor car of the General Manager of the Gwalior Central India Transport Co., Ltd. Mr. Hanumanprasad, when he was going to Mhow to shift the G.N.I.T. office from Mhow to Ujjain. Some three or four shots were aimed at the motor driver and Mr. Hanumanprasad, but all missed and damaged the glass, right bonnet and the car. After this unsuccessful attempt over the life of Mr. Hanumanprasad the raiders disappeared in jungle. The matter has been reported to the Gwalior and Indore Police authorities and they are making investigation into the incident.

Explosives Seized From Benares Merchant's House

BENARES, Dec. 25 (API).—One hundred and sixty bags of lead shots, 25 live cartridges, considerable quantity of empty cartridges and other explosive material have been seized yesterday by the local police from a Muslim merchant who deals in the disposal goods.

Following a miner explosion which occurred in the godown of the merchant, the police carried out searches with the above result. One labourer was injured as a result of explosion.

SPECIAL CHANGED XMAS PROGRAMME

GREAT ROYAL CIRCUS

NEAR MAHIM BUS-STAND.
Daily 2 Shows: 6-30 p.m. & 9-30 p.m. 25th, 26th & SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M.

Prof. Moitra's challenging feat of swallowing 25 living fishes and taking them out alive during flying tarpez act at 45 ft. height.

A VERY REMARKABLE CIRCUS IN BOMBAY

COMING!

CENTRAL STUDIOS and Producer-Director RUSTOM MODI'S PROUD PRESENTATION!

GUL-BAKAVLI

PRESENTING MELODIOUS STAR FIROZ DASTUR.

NEXT CHANGE AT— SUPER

Two New Starlets:— SANOBAR & RABAB, with MENAKA, JAMSHEDJI, and others.

A WESTERN INDIA T. LTD. Release.

From SAT. Next 3rd JAN.

KANU DESAI Productions' Great Creation based on the life of the great POET JAIDEV

PREM ADIB, SULOCHANA CHATTERJEE, DAVID, LEELA DESAI
Director: RAMCHANDRA THAKUR. Music: GYAN DUTT.

From Sat., Next 3rd Jan.

MAJESTIC & BROADWAY

Ad. Booking from Wed. 31st 10 to 12 & 5 to 6.
A JAISINH Release.

MATINEE TODAY CAPITOL 1-0 P.M.

MODERN GIRLS' MODEL FILM

FAZLI FILMS'

MEHNDI

Produced and Directed by SIBTAIN FAZLI

MINERVA

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Mat. Sunday 12-30
Advance Booking 10 to 12

CAPITOL

4, 6-45, and 9-30
Mat. Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
Ad. Bkg. 9-30 to 12-30
2-30 to 5-30

★

NARGIS, BEGUM PARA, KARAN DIWAN, SULTAN MAZHAR
PEARL Release

See it with Your GIRL FRIENDS.

SHE IS ALL 'MEERA'—BODY & SOUL!

—Mewar's Saint-Queen, who became Lord Krishna's Queen!

See & Hear Smt. M. S.

SUBBULAKSHMI

IN THIS MATCHLESS MUSICAL!

With wonder Child RADHA

MEERA

6th WEEK AT CENTRAL

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
(Sun. & Holidays at 12-45 p.m.)
Adv. Booking: 10 to 12, 4 to 6

MARRIED PEOPLE'S STORY

Which The UNMARRIED Cannot Miss!

KRISHIN MOVIETONE'S

Directed by RAM DARYANI

Starring
MUMTAZ SHANTI
RANJIT KUMARI
DAVID, GOPE
&
KUMAR
PRAMILA

DOosri SHADI

KAPURCHAND Release

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WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 26. (API.) The following is the daily weather summary for Friday (26th Dec.)

Weather may become unsettled in the extreme Southeast Bay. Yesterday's western disturbance has moved away northeastwards without causing appreciable weather. Excepting for scattered thunder showers in north Assam, weather has been dry over the country.

Forecast until 27th evening: Weather continues to be dry except for scattered showers in the extreme south Peninsula. Night temperatures will be appreciably below normal.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 26 (API.) The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from 1st November, 1947, and departure from the normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 26th Dec.

Ahmedabad 83 58 0 2.1 plus 1.9 Ahmednagar 82 52 0 1.5 plus 0.2 Allahabad 75 49 0 0 minus 2.6 Baroda 88 46 0 0 minus 0.8 BOMBAY 90 70 0 0 minus 0.6 Calcutta 76 51 0 1.1 plus 0.1 Cawnpore 73 43 0 0.3 minus 0.3 Colombo 86 74 0 11.0 minus 6.8 Delhi 70 45 0 0 minus 0.1 Gaya 73 46 0 0.1 minus 0.6 Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 59 0 1.1 minus 0.3 Indore 79 43 0 0.4 minus 0.5 Jamshedpur 17 48 0 1.1— Jubbulpore 79 43 0 0 minus 0.7 Karachi Nil Lahore Nil, Lucknow 95 48 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Madras 85 69 0 3.3 minus 15.6 Mangalore 92 72 0 1.4 minus 1.8 Mysore 82 62 0 1.9 minus 7.2 Nagpur 83 49 0 0.1 minus 1.1 Patna 71 48 0 0 minus 0.5 Peshawar Nil Poona 86 51 0 0.4 minus 0.8 Shillong 59 31 0 0.3 minus 1.5 increased selling in near month and Simla 51 40 0 1.0 minus 0.5 Srinagar Nil Surat 90 59 0 0 minus 0.3.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There is a limit to the legitimate interference of collective opinion with individual independence and to find that limit and maintain it against encroachment, is as indispensable in a good condition of human affairs as a protection against political despotism.

—J. S. MILL...

The Bombay Chronicle

MR. ISMAIL'S "CALL"

Mr. Mohammad Ismail of Madras, whom the supreme leaders have given charge of the Indian part of the All-India Muslim League, has issued a statement calling on the Muslim Leaguers to hold aloof from the Lucknow Muslim convention called by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Whether the statement of this privileged gentleman represents both his voice and his hand or only his voice is immaterial. What matters is the attempt he makes to keep Indian Muslims chained to the Muslim League as its unfortunate slaves that they had been. He insists that the Muslim League is "the accredited and representative organisation of the Muslims of India", and that Muslims should remain standing behind it. The Muslim League worked, as its one objective, for the division and cutting up of India involving also the division and cutting up of Indian Muslims into two parts. Pakistan has been achieved. It will be for the Muslims of Pakistan to discover eventually what exactly they have achieved through Pakistan. But Indian Muslim Leaguers have already discovered, as those who were neither blind nor hypnotised had always known, that Pakistan has brought them nothing except a sense of being left high and dry today and a threat to their future.

That is what the Muslim League has achieved for Indian Muslims—we are not here referring to those Muslim Leaguers, who can or may be preparing, as several such have already done, to go away conveniently to Pakistan because of the wealth, which will make them welcome there; we are referring to the 35 or 40 millions, who have no resources and nowhere to migrate to and who have already been warned against expecting welcome or hospitality in Pakistan. They have been isolated from their fellow-citizens in India and have been inveigled, in the interests of others, into earning the distrust and hostility of those among whom they have to live and work. This, we repeat, is what the Muslim League and its fundamental policy have done, the policy and programme which make aliens of Muslims in their country. Yet this gentleman calls upon Indian Muslims to "stand solidly" behind this Muslim League—which has done so much harm, the "cherished goal" of which has been Pakistan, that is, separation from India, and fundamental creed of which is that Muslims are a separate "nation"—and "thereby assist in contributing towards restoring and maintaining goodwill and friendly atmosphere in the country"! If this is not talking with the tongue in the cheek, what is? "Maintaining goodwill and friendly atmosphere in the country"? Mr. Ismail's cynical blandness is amazing.

But he can no longer delude Indian Muslims into remaining the slaves of other interests at the expense of their own future. They have seen through the Muslim League and its aims and objectives. In fact, Mr. Ismail of Madras and his leaders themselves realise it. They are desperately trying not to give up the show. That is significantly obvious from Mr. Ismail's own appointment as the Muslim League boss in India as against senior and more distinguished leaders and the selection specifically of Madras, so safely far from the U. P., Bihar and West Bengal! It is also obvious from Mr. Ismail's reluctance to name a date for his conference. And it is obvious from the self-agitation which his present statement betrays. The statement is timely because the answer of the Muslims through the Lucknow Convention will become all the more clear and categorical in the context of Mr. Ismail's ban. In that sense his statement is welcome as rendering a useful service.

Congress Constitution

The Congress Constitution Committee will meet on January 2, 1948, to consider what improvements need to be made in the Congress constitution in the light of past experience and the changed conditions since the advent of independence. Speaking generally about the Congress objective, it may be stated that, having attained self-government, Congress should now strive to use that self-government to ensure good government for the people and to promote self-government in the sense of self-reliance even in the remotest parts of the country, in the smallest villages. This is only another way of saying that the Congress constructive programme, which during the struggle for freedom was often hindered by militant activities, should now receive far more serious attention from every Congress worker. His constructive work may be by way of carrying out a good government programme or a supplement to it, according to circumstances. In any case now that we have a responsible government there should be far more active co-operation with it than was possible in the past.

Once Congressmen recognise this objective of good government through constructive service for and among the masses, particularly the villagers, it should not be difficult so to draw up a new Congress constitution as to put a premium on constructive work. Only such persons should be made eligible for an elected post in the Congress as have certain prescribed constructive work to their credit. If such a rule exists it does not matter who form the primary members of the Congress, so long as they accept the new general creed of the Congress. Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary of the Congress, invites suggestions on the question, among others, whether Congress should concentrate on parliamentary programme or organise people to work for improving social and economic conditions. The two forms of work are not, and should not be made, mutually exclusive. Where there is a Congress Government a parliamentary programme cannot but be part of a wider programme which it may be desirable for Congress to adopt.

Frankly Speaking

Duty Of Majority

Addressing a gathering at Calcutta, Mr. Sri Prakasa, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, expressed optimism regarding the ultimate reunion of India and Pakistan. This statement is noteworthy because Mr. Sri Prakasa is naturally in touch with trends and opinions in that state. The feeling for re-union cannot naturally be at all pronounced today. But it is interesting to note that even today there are many persons in Pakistan who can look beyond pride of "sovereignty" and present prejudices to the desirability of eventually coming back. This feeling, as Mr. Sri Prakasa pleads, has to be fostered by correct behaviour in India. There enters the duty of the majority. Muslims have in all conscience to act immediately in terms of Mahatma Gandhi's advice. The Lucknow convention will start them on that path. The majority should give it a chance to succeed. It should act otherwise too so that Muslims in Pakistan and India should be convinced that division was a tragic blunder for all, rather than be assured that it was the lesser of two evils. The unity of India demands this duty from the majority.

'Linguistic Fragmentation'

India's independence and the general acceptance of the principles of linguistic provinces and regional universities have raised a number of problems of educational reconstruction. Referring to some of these problems in his address to the All-India University Teachers' Convocation the other day, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee expressed a fear that linguistic autonomy may result in a "linguistic fragmentation of the country" and that such cultural and academic disruption may hamper the growth of the political unity of India. Fears like these only suggest that apparently contrary principles should be most carefully interpreted and carried out. The principle of homogeneous provinces and regional universities on a linguistic basis is now so established that it is now unnecessary to discuss it except when a particular province or university on this basis cannot be at all self-sufficient. The formation of Andhra as a separate province is said to be a question of months. The formation of Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujerat as provinces cannot be indefinitely postponed. Maharashtra University is a settled fact and committees have been set up to consider the question of universities for Gujerat and Karnatak. But such "linguistic fragmentation" need not at all hamper the growth of political unity of India any more than provincial autonomy or local self-government will hamper national unity. So long as the State not only possesses enough power but also uses it beneficently for all provinces, the national unity which made independence possible will not be found lacking in maintaining independence.

National Language

It should also be obvious that national unity will be very much promoted by the cultivation of a common national language, understandable by all. Hindustani, in the sense of the language commonly spoken in Northern India, has been the common language of the Congress for the last many years and bids fair to be the 'lingua franca' of India in a few years, if only Congress Governments make strenuous efforts to popularise it in schools and colleges. It does not matter very much if Hindustani in the sense mentioned above is called Hindi by Dr. Mookerjee. Congress Governments should give special attention to the various ways and means of popularising Hindustani.

The Place Of English

Following the lead given by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Mookerjee has rightly urged that Universities should not neglect English. It will of course be necessary to displace it as a medium of instruction as soon as it is found feasible to replace it by Hindustani or any other recognised Indian language. Presiding over the annual social gathering of the Meghji Mathurdas College at Andheri, Mr. Justice Chagla asked whether, on the formation of regional universities in Bombay Province, it would not be feasible to allow the University of Bombay to give English a predominant place. Once the principle is recognised that from the educational point of view the mother tongue or a regional language or Hindustani is the best medium of instruction and examination, it will not be wise, if at all it is so suggested, to make an exception in case of the Bombay University. But on the formation of regional universities in the province, each giving predominance to its own regional language, the Bombay University may have the distinction of permitting any of its present recognised languages, including English, to be the medium of instruction and examination. That latitude will not be possible for a college which cannot afford to have more than one medium of instruction. But one or more colleges may continue the English medium. The Bombay University will then be a multi-lingual University and a model to those universities which are inclined to be intolerant towards any language other than its own regional language.

Our Readers' Views

An Appeal To The Medical Profession

Sir,—Sir John Colville in his speech last Wednesday at the All-India Medical Conference appealed to doctors to devise measures in co-operation with the Government to rid India of epidemics like smallpox, plague and cholera. His Excellency added: "European countries have been able to get rid of these scourges by adopting modern public health measures and I do not see why India should not do likewise".

Now what are the "modern public health measures" which have banished smallpox, plague and other diseases from Europe? Certainly not vaccination nor inoculation. But sanitation and cleanliness alone has rid European countries of epidemic diseases. I wish that in his speech Sir John Colville had related to the Medical Conference the experience of his own country (England) regarding smallpox and vaccination. In Sir John's own country of Great Britain, judging from official records, a majority of British parents do not believe in vaccination. In recent years more than 50 per cent of infants born in England are not vaccinated. The English people after suffering bitterly for more than a century from the failure and evil effects of vaccination have, as the result of a hard struggle against prejudice, selfishness, and greed of vested interests, at last succeeded in freeing themselves from the compulsory imposition of vaccination. They have no smallpox in England for 30 years, although the majority of the English population is unvaccinated.

Australia's experience proves that it is not vaccination that abolishes smallpox, since that country has neither smallpox nor vaccination. The vaccination has nothing to do with the fall in smallpox mortality is seen from the fact that official records show hundreds of thousands of cases of smallpox among vaccinated people. Mexico, Italy, Portugal and Japan, in which countries the great mass of the people suffer from poverty and live in filthy conditions and in which vaccination and revaccination are compulsory every five years, suffer terribly from frequent disastrous outbreaks of smallpox epidemics. Mr. Bevan, British Minister of Health, has admitted in Parliament that twice as many children are killed by vaccination as by smallpox. During the last 38 years 118 children under 5 died of smallpox in England, but 309 children were killed by vaccination. Mr. J. P. Swan in his book 'The Vaccination Problem' says: "Vaccination does not protect from smallpox nor prevent deaths from that disease; vaccination is a frequent cause of ill-health and even of death; the real causes of smallpox are poverty insanitary conditions and wrong feeding".

In view of these facts I request the 750 medical delegates who have now come to Bombay from India and Pakistan to attend All-India Medical Conference held here that when they return to their own cities they should ask their respective Governments to repeal compulsory vaccination law which has proved incapable of eradicating smallpox and to transfer the money and effort now worse than wasted in vaccination and revaccination to schemes of sanitary and social reform which alone can lead not only to the abolition of smallpox but to the abolition of plague, typhoid and cholera also.

The 750 medical delegates from India and Pakistan and your other readers can obtain free pamphlets describing the uselessness and dangers of vaccination and inoculation from the Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League, 25, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, London S.W.1. England and also from the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 47, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.—Yours, etc.

"CITIZEN OF THIS WORLD"

New Housing Ordinance

Sir,—I was very enthusiastic about the new Housing Ordinance published on the 4th inst. and had built up high hopes when I read it in the papers, but as the days go by, I am rather disappointed. I hear that thousands of application for flats have been filed during the last few days, but there are few report of vacancies.

It is obvious that few vacancies exist today in this overcrowded city, were even the darkest nooks and corners are occupied. The only hope seems to lie in new buildings, but as a result of this Ordinance very few would come forward to build new houses or to finish those which are started already. After all, the landlords also have a right to feel reluctant to hand over their costly buildings without knowing who will be their tenants or whether those tenants will be desirable or undesirable.

It seems very difficult to understand how the housing shortage is to be solved by this Ordinance. In my humble opinion, if a free hand is given for building new houses for two or three years with uncontrolled supply of materials like cement and steel this shortage together with its accompanying evil of "pugree" will come to an end. There are different requirements of different tenants as to accommodation locality, neighbourhood conveniences, etc., and these can only be solved by free and unhampered building activities. Unless more and more flats are built by the Government as well as by private enterprize, there can be no solution of this problem simply by a stroke of pen.

Besides, it is now admitted that controls not only breed corruption, but also accentuate shortage and disorganisation and dissatisfaction in general. Then, why hamper the growth of this essential industry by loading it with control? It is regrettable that both the landlords and tenants are not free from the "pugree" evil, but that evil is the offspring of the last world war and has crept practically in all markets where there is shortage and control, and has to be regarded as a temporary unavoidable and necessary evil.

I feel, this Ordinance is similar to the Invention of the 1000-rupee Notec Ordinance of some master-mind of the Secretariat which brought no appreciable result, but simply created chaos in all business circles for the moment. Is it any wonder that many would-be tenants have started to regard this Ordinance as "a cure worse than the disease" itself?

As for myself, although I feel grateful to the present Ministry for taking pains to find ways for solving our problems, I have lost all hopes of getting a flat under the present circumstances, and wonder whether it would have been wiser for me to have paid a "pugree" and booked a flat earlier instead of waiting for this wonderful Ordinance, which has doubled the rates of "pugree" and paralysed all building activities in the city.—Yours, etc.,

A FLAT-SEEKER.

"Christmas Message"

Sir,—May I crave your indulgence to say a few words in criticism of your remarks about X'mas in your esteemed daily dated the 26th inst.

In the first place, may I remind you that we Christians do not dispute the fact that the message of Christ is not followed up by Christians and Christian countries. His Holiness' Message is a sorrowful and public admission of this unfortunate thing. His Holiness' Message is anti-Godless and not anti-Soviet and pro-blocks.—Yours, etc.

GERARD

RASHTRA SEVA DAL

(BY C. K. NARAYANSWAMI)

The Rashtra Seva Dal completes five years of its existence to-day. The organisation is a romance in volunteer service and may as well be said that it is a pioneer in a New Life Movement in this country. The five years have not been one of even and smooth period of development. In this period it has gone through many vicissitudes and fiery ordeals. Out of all these the Rashtra Seva Dal has emerged a more determined and disciplined body of young men, women and children.

ORIGIN

The Rashtra Seva Dal had its origin in Maharashtra. It rose as a challenge to the communal and fascist organisation known as the Rashtriya Sevak Sangh of which we hear so much now-a-days in the context of the horrible happenings in the Punjab and Delhi. This Sangh had also had its origin in Maharashtra. Conceived on that narrow and militant slogan of "Hindutva and Hindudom" it spread its fangs all over Maharashtra where the support for such reaction was more wide-spread. Gradually it spread to other places where the Hindu Mahasabha had strong centres. Despite all assertions to the contrary, the Sangh, in practice, has always functioned as a sort of shock brigade of the Mahasabha. Fully and efficiently trained and disciplined the Sangh was steadily developing into a private army and showed its potentialities for mischief. This was seen more prominently in Maharashtra where Congress and other radical meetings and demonstrations were being disturbed and even broken up systematically. The absence of any organisational parallel to counter its propaganda, soon gave a virgin field for the R.S.S. to sow its seeds of rabid communalism and poison the minds of credulous people. The menace had to be fought. A few young Congressmen struck upon the idea of organising the Rashtra Seva Dal and started on that adventure with fanatic fervour. The success of their efforts was seen at the Faizpur session of the Congress in 1936. Rao Patwardhan elder brother of Achut Patwardhan, was the G.O.C. The volunteer organisation then formed was christened as the Rashtra Seva Dal by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Ever since it had formed part of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

This went on till the individual satyagraha movement of 1940, when the M.P.C.C. disbanded the R. S. Dal. This was the signal for the R. S. S. to act with renewed vigour and with no opposition, it was making menacing strides. In 1942 Congressmen and Socialists like N. G. Gore, Shivabhau Limaye, V. M. Hardikar and others revived the R. S. D. which under the energetic leadership of S. M. Joshi soon came on the scene as a powerful volunteer force.

SEVA DAL IN BOMBAY CITY

The Rashtra Seva Dal in Bombay City, however, grew up during the "Quit India" revolt of 1942. The initial enthusiasm and mass ferver was dying down. The need for some effective organisation to keep up the burning embers was felt by Congressmen. The Congress Seva Dal of the B.P.C.C. had disappeared from the scene, partly because its leaders were in jail but mainly because these volunteers were not trained for struggle. They were trained and had a certain discipline, of course. But they were more useful to keep order at public meetings and for purposes of parades, than as soldiers of freedom equipped in the art of political propaganda and organisation. The success with which the R.S.D. functioned in Maharashtra inspired a band of young men in this city to open a branch of the Dal and it actually came into being on 28th December 1942. The inspiration of the "Quit India" revolt and the "Do or Die" slogan gave it a fillip and in six months had 48 local branches.

At this stage Mr. Dabke came out of jail. Trained in the old Hindustani Seva Dal of Dr. N. S. Hardikar, he had initiative, imagination and the necessary equipment to build up the organisation which soon came under his influence. He contacted and secured the goodwil and co-operation of leading Congressmen and a Provisional Control Board was established with Mr. P. K. Sawant as Chairman and Messrs. Shantibhai Gurjar, Purushottam Thakkar, Mohiuddin Harris, Dr. T. H. Tulpule and Srimati Jayantiben Mahimtura. The R. S. D. marched from strength to strength. It had caught the imagination of the youth. Soon a Sevika and Kumarika section, too, grew up and the ranks of the Dal swelled.

PERIOD OF DIFFICULTY

With the release of Mr. S. K. Patil, then General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., the R.S.D. entered into a period of difficulties. He revived and brought together the old Congress Seva Dal and would not recognise the R. S. D. as the Congress Corps. He would have complete directive control over it or none at all. It was a peculiar position the Dal faced. For a year the Dal lay low with sole intention of not coming into conflict with the B.P.C.C. The Dal, however, did not keep quiet. It went on with its activities of training and consolidating. The break came when the local Congress authorities insisted that the Sevika and Kumarika Dal should merge in the newly organised counterpart of the B.P.C.C. The Dal rejected the proposal and thenceforward it assumed its independent existence.

What was the loss to the B.P.C.C. however, was a gain of the R.S.D. Its work had impressed the people and Congressmen who maintained an independent outlook recognised the utility of the R. S. D. and desired that it should continue its useful activities. Messrs. Purushottam Kanji, Shantilal Shah, Vaikunth L. Mehta, Anna Saheb Sahasrabudhe and K. K. Menon constitued the new Control Board and under their direction the Dal marched steadily forward.

The new situation that was developing in the country after the release of the Congress leaders had its influence on the Seva Dal. Already the Dal had a political foundation. It had accepted that its mission was to propagate and work for a new order of Society based on Socialism and Democracy. But it had accepted independence from foreign rule was the condition precedent. The Dal knew that it could fulfil its role only if its members were equipped not only for service as volunteers as the term is generally understood, but to become as effective "Sevaks" as they were "Sainiks". The training imparted is, therefore, comprehensive. Each "Sainik" is also a propagandist and organiser.

ACTIVITIES OF DAL

The activities of the Dal, in the beginning and for a considerable period, were confined to the middle and lower middle class. The rise of the Village Panchayat Governments and the Patri Sarkar movement in Sarara had their significant impact on the organisational development of the R. S. D. in Bombay City. The industrial proletariat in the City, especially in the textile industry, is drawn from the village population. It is as much affected by what happened in their villages as their kith and kin at home. The role played by the Communist Party during the "Quit India" revolt had brought disillusionment in the working class which looked for new leadership. It was watching what was happening in the villages and who and how their people were being organised and led there. The R. S. D. took advantage of the situation and entered the labour area. It had early success there. Its approach to labour was cultural and social and health service to begin with and when organisational bases had been established to give them education. By dint of hard work and disinterested service the Dal gained in popularity and today it has a working class membership of 950.

POWERFUL ORGANISATION

From small beginnings the R. S. D has, in the five years, grown into a powerful organisation. It has today a membership of 3,510 with 64 centres spread over the entire city. It has a trained personnel of 200 men and 30 women. Since its establishment there is no occasion of public importance, be it a calamity like the great and tragic explosion, or the shutting of the naval ratings, in which the R. S. D. has not played a prominent role. The comprehensive and all inclusive carricula it has adopted for training its personnel as soldiers and servants of the people and their educators and guides, gives it the impress of a New Life Movement.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD

An Appreciation

(BY: Z. A. BARNI.)

Well-deserved tributes have already been paid by different persons to the memory of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, a Liberal leader, who was equally respected by the followers of all political parties, including the Muslim League. He was a great lawyer, a great statesman, a great thinker and a great philanthropist. His death, therefore, is an irreparable loss to the country in general and the province of Bombay in particular.

He began his life as a Gujarati translator in the Office of the Oriental Translator to Government. He joined that office more than 60 years ago and he stayed there for about a year. It is good that he left that office for otherwise his great qualities of head and heart would have remained hidden and he would have retired, perhaps, as Oriental Translator at the most. At that time he little thought that destiny had reserved him for something higher and nobler than a mere petty officership.

"CHANA" PARTY

Three years ago I met him and I recall with pride the cordiality and warmth with which he received me simply because I happened to belong to the same office to which he once belonged. At that time he spoke to me very warmly of the office and also of the office members, almost all of whom are dead by now. In reply to my question as to why he selected that Office, he told me that he was attracted to it because of its reputation and also because he felt some sort of literary affinity towards it. He told me that in those days the members of that office had a "chana" (gram) party on every Monday and the members used to contribute two annas each to it. He learnt with great sorrow that the "chana" party no longer existed. He felt sorry because that was a step towards creating a spirit of brotherhood and fellow-feeling among the members who all belonged to different castes and creeds. He was sorry to hear from me that *espirit de corps* that was manifest in his days, no longer existed to-day.

He told me during my interview that the Oriental Translator usually happened to be a highly learned man, well-versed in several Oriental languages. He was grieved to hear that standard of learning was not maintained afterwards and the Government, too, did not insist that the Oriental Translator should himself be a highly learned person. He told me that he was proud to belong to an office which in the past had produced many great scholars and during the last forty years also it produced some persons who became world figures. In this connection he particularly referred to Professor Mirza Hirat, the learned translator into Persian of Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia, Khan Sahib J. E. Sanjana and the late Mahadeo Desai who, as Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, played a great role in the political life of India.

The application which was submitted to the then Oriental Translator by the late Chimanlal Setalwad for an employment under him is still there on office records. I have kept a copy of the same and I hope and trust that the Oriental Translator will see that it is preserved.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad rose from very humble beginnings and reached the highest peaks of reputation through sheer ability and hard work. As a member of Lord Lloyd's Government he showed an independence of character which was rarely seen among the Indians of those days. He fought one or two battles with Lord Lloyd successfully, although it is a well-known fact that the latter did not relish any opposition. In one particular instance the Governor was compelled to change his own orders, because of the stand taken up by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad.

He richly deserves that his memory should be perpetuated in an appropriate manner, and I trust that the members of the public will generously contribute towards the proposed memorial, irrespective of party politics. What is required is that the greatness of this distinguished servant of the public should be acknowledged in some tangible form.

I offer my heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family. Surely they will feel some consolation from the fact that their grief is shared by the entire country May his soul rest in peace!

Vandalism Elephanta

Sir,—I had the misfortune to go to the Elephanta Caves the other day and to witness the almost pitiable state of affairs there. There is no need to dwell on the unquestionable cultural value of the place. It was a chock to me to notice the absence of any fencing or guards who would prevent vandals from defacing and damaging these monuments. I saw with my own eyes school-boys climbing up the central figure of the colossal three-faced Shiva Murti. I saw people entering the central shrine of the Shivling with their shoes on, as well the numerous picnic parties leaving the remnants on all sides of the courtyard. What a sentimental does it afford when one is reminded of the fact that he is required to put away shoes, stick etc. before stepping inside the Taj. Are the Government and the people of India going to place such a low standard of value on these priceless historical assets of our country?—Yours etc.

—G. N. SHIROMANY.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25: Strong, and probably successful, Congress opposition to any legislation forbidding schools and universities from turning away prospective students on grounds of race, colour or religion is forecast by informed observers here.

—Reuter.

* * *

Gandhiji calls upon Pakistan to let its representatives sit down with those of the Indian Union and thrash out the Kashmir affair as they had already done in the case of many other things.

But those other things were quite different things with different objectives.

* * *

In an address to a Calcutta audience, Mr. Sri Prakasa, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, expressed optimism regarding the ultimate re-union of India and Pakistan.

It's a good thing that Mr. Sri Prakasa didn't go beyond Calcutta into Khwaja Nazimuddin's territory.

* * *

Mr. Sri Prakasa urged the people of India not to say or do anything which might stand in the way of future re-union.

Isn't that denying the call of the New Patriotism, which so many, including some distinguished Congressmen, having raised it, are now enthusiastically responding to?

* * *

Proclaiming his ban on the Lucknow convention, Janab Madras Mohammed Ismail Sahib Bahadur High Commissioner in the Indian Union for the All-India Muslim League (Karachi) says: "It is recognised beyond doubt that the Muslim League is the accredited organisation of the Muslims of India."

But the trouble, as he rightly realises, is that it is at last being recognised beyond doubt as the accredited misleading representative organisation of the Muslims of India.

* * *

A conference of Tamil Nad Muslim workers will, we read, be held in Trichinopoly on December 28 to discuss the future of T. N. Muslims etc etc.

But with or without permission obtained from or through High Commissioner Ismail?

* * *

The Indonesian Republican Government has asked the U.N. 3-Nation Commission for investigation into the allegation that 300 Indonesian civilians were recently killed and 200 wounded by the Dutch in one area.

The Dutch having already ruled that those Indonesians were "gangsters" the question has been settled finally and no commission can reopen it.

* * *

Fawzi El-Kuakji stated to be the C-in-C of an Arab "army of Liberation" is reported to have postponed a projected "Blitz" in Palestine because of the outbreak of cholera in Syria.

Which really shows that virulent epidemics are also on the side of the Partitionists.

Convocation Hall Debate On Controls

Sir,—The report of the proceedings of the debate held at Convocation Hall on the 19th (inst.) under the auspices of the Young Business Men's Association is correct in all material respects except the fact that all the seats were occupied by the staff of the Civil Supplies Department of Government of Bombay, who had obviously attended the meeting with preconceived notions having vested interest in continuance of the controls. The adverse vote should, therefore, be not construed as true sense of the House and hence the object for which the meeting was convened is not served.—Yours, etc.

BHAGAWANDAS MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Dec. 26.

Plight Of Railway Passengers

Sir,—I entirely agree with what has been stated by the "Passenger" in his letter in your esteemed paper. The plight of railway passengers, specially 3rd class passengers, is not merely pitiable but shocking. As the railway authorities simply ignore the hardships of 3rd class passengers, who are always seen packed up like sardines in compartments. A few days back I was travelling in G.I.P. Railway local at 6-30 p.m. and at Bori Bunder the only 3rd class ladies compartment was invaded by male passengers. Half the seats were occupied by men, some of them being of questionable character who purposely entered the women's compartment. In spite of protest, the male passengers so much overcrowded the compartment that at Masjid Station, old and young women could enter it with great difficulty. The guard was nearby, but did not take notice and I could only complain to him when I got down at Dadar. Even in the afternoon, male passengers are allowed to travel in women's compartment but why should the railway authorities bother about the inconvenience of 3rd class women passengers! Milkmen with milk-pots, and women with their big baskets are not merely a nuisance, but increase the hardships of the travelling public. The suffering railway passengers of our premier city should organise and demand at least facilities, if not comfort, otherwise the plight of 3rd class passengers would remain the same for another decade.—Yours, etc.

"No Conflict Of Interest Between India And Ceylon"

Senanayake Confident Of Reaching Settlement With Nehru

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (API): Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, the Ceylonese Prime Minister who is on his way to New Delhi for the Indo-Ceylonese goodwill talks with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru today expressed the hope that with goodwill on both sides he was almost certain they would reach a settlement.

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS FOR INDIANS

Mr. Senanayake, in an interview said that the question of citizenship rights for Indians in Ceylon would perhaps be the most important point for discussion. "As a matter of fact", he explained, "our position today is different from what it was previously. Then India and Ceylon were units of the British Empire, but today we are members of the same Commonwealth, and two independent members. So the relationship between different members will be discussed as between two independent countries".

The Ceylonese Prime Minister said that there should be no conflict of interest between India and Ceylon.

Mr. Senanayake, who had taken a leading part in the Indo-Ceylonese talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Colombo in 1939 did not think that "our talks this time need last more than two days".

QUESTION OF DEFENCE

The question of defence would be next only to the question of citizenship rights for Indians in Ceylon, he said, and "we would agree by mutual consent to come to a defence arrangement for our mutual benefit".

"All questions affecting Commonwealth relations will come in for discussion and defence will be one of the questions that will have to be considered, since India and Ceylon are members of the Commonwealth of nations", Mr. Senanayake said in amplification.

NO AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN APART FROM INDIA

Questioned whether Ceylon had come to any agreement with Britain in the matter of defence, Mr. Senanayake replied: "As a matter of fact we have not committed ourselves in the matter of defence. We cannot come to an agreement apart from India".

All that Ceylon had agreed to was that in the matter of defence she would have a mutual interest with Britain. "Other arrangements for defence will be signed by all the Dominions as members of the Commonwealth and, of course, their views will be ascertained", he replied.

Mr. Senanayake, who arrived here this morning by the Air Ceylon plane 'Sumitra Devi' took off for Bombay in the afternoon after a break of two hours. He intends stopping for the night in Bombay and will continue his journey to Delhi tomorrow after halting at Bhopal 'en route' for the enshrining ceremony at Sanchi of the relics of two of Buddha's disciples.

CALL ON JINNAH

Mr. Senanayake also intends to pay a courtesy visit to Karachi on Dec. 30 where he will call on Pakistan's Governor-General, Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah.

"CEYLON & INDIA HAVE SIMILAR PROBLEMS"

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (API).—"The Indo-Ceylonese goodwill talks fixed for Sunday in New Delhi" will naturally cover most of the questions that affect India and Ceylon particularly those dealing with the rights of citizenship", said the Ceylonese Finance Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene in an interview here.

Mr. Jayewardene left this morning for Sanchi where the relics of two great disciples of the Buddha are to be enshrined in relic chambers, the foundation for which will be laid by the Nawab of Bhopal tomorrow. The funds for the chambers had been raised by the Ceylon Mahabodhi Society of which the Finance Minister is a member.

On the subject of the forthcoming independence celebrations in Ceylon, Mr. Jayewardene said: "Early next year Ceylon will be a new Dominion in the Commonwealth of Nations. Therefore, our two countries for the first time after several centuries of subjection to foreign rule can meet and talk as friends and help each other to solve the many problems that beset us. Ceylon has invited many distinguished guests for the celebrations in February next year and we hope that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for whom Ceylon has a very deep affection will also be present."

Mr. Jayewardene thought that Ceylon's problems were very similar to those of India "though on a very much smaller scale." Ceylon's Cabinet had been in office only for the past two months, he said, and owing to the budget that had to be prepared and presented to the Ceylonese Parliament it had not been possible to prepare plans for economic and social developments. "We propose in the New Year to devote our energies in this direction," he said.

Turning to the food situation in India, the Ceylonese Minister said: "I quite see that food is one of your major problems. We in Ceylon also have to pay heavy prices for food imports from abroad and the Government is subsidising food to the extent of rupees twelve crores a year. We are beggars in distress in this respect and I do hope Mr. Senanayake and Pandit Nehru will be able to come to an agreement so that in the near future we may help each other as friends."

PRIZE BONDS DRAW ON JAN. 15

NEW LELHI, Dec. 26. (A. P. I.): The eight half-yearly draw for prizes in respect of Government of India five-year interest-free prize bonds, 1949 will be held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Jan. 15, 1948, at 11 a.m. says a press "communque". The draw will be supervised by a committee consisting of:—

Chairman: Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.

Members: Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, Mr. Pranlal Devkaram Nanjee, Mr. C. R. Trevor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Mr. Ram Deo Anandilal Podar, Member of the Eastern (Bombay) are a local board of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. M. V. Rangachari, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance.

Secretary: Mr. J. N. Ahuja, Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

New Oil Field In Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (Reuter).—Oil has been struck in the Moscow area for the first time, at Kaluga, north of the Capital.

The oil was discovered at a depth of about 200 feet in the Devonian layer, the age and structure of which is similar to those found in the oil-producing districts of Samara, in Southern Russia, the Kuibuishev area, Western Bashkiria and the Kama area.

(A hundred scientific expeditions were leaving Moscow on a vast search for new oil fields, Moscow Radio said last May).

Prospecting for natural gas is now going on in places round Moscow, including Borovsky, Yasnavya, Polyana, near Tula, and in Kalinin Oblast.

10 Years' Jail For Hoarding

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (Reuter): A Moscow court has sentenced two women to ten years' imprisonment each on charges of hoarding cigarettes before the recent trouble note exchange with a view to selling them afterwards with considerable profit

COLOMBO MUSLIMS CELEBRATE JINNAH'S BIRTHDAY

COLOMBO December 25 (Reuter): Seventy-second birthday of Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah Governor-General of Pakistan was celebrated here today by Indian and Moslem communities. Most business houses owned by Muslims observed a holiday in honour of his birthday. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held at which various speakers paid glowing tributes to Mr. Jinnah's services to the Muslim community.

Non-Muslims In Bahawalpur

Tripartite Talks For Early Evacuation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (API): The Government of India, it is understood, have been in contact with the Pakistan Government on the question of early evacuation of 70,000 Hindus and Sikhs from Bahawalpur State. The process might be expedited by tripartite talks between the Governments of India, Pakistan and Bahawalpur or by sending a liaison officer to Bahawalpur who could be in touch with the state authorities and would look after the interests of minorities on behalf of the Government of India.

There is anxiety for non-Muslims in Bahawalpur in the absence of facilities for evacuation. According to reports many non-Muslim villagers have moved to Khanpur and Rahimyarkhan. Concentrations of non-Muslim evacuees are also reported at Sadiqabad, Ahmedpur east, Allahabad and Chistian. Representations, it is understood, have been made to the state authorities to open camps where food and other requirements should be supplied to refugees, pending evacuation.

Responsible Govt. Move For Bhavnagar

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 26. (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" learns from reliable sources that top level parleys are going on in New Delhi for granting responsible Government to the people of the State between ths Maharaja of Bhavnagar and his Dewan, Mr. Pattani, on the one hand and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Minister for States, Government of India and Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, President of the Bhavnagar State Praja Parishad and Leader of the Parishad Party in the State Legislative Assembly on the other.

REFORMS IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 26.

It is learnt from reliable sources that top level parleys are going on in New Delhi between the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and his Dewan, Mr. Pattani, on one hand and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, President of Bhavnagar State Praja Parishad and leader of Parishad Party in the State Legislative Assembly on other. It is now no secret that talks will bear fruits and Bhavnagar will be the first State in the group of States in Kathiawar, Gujarat to associate her people in the administration.

HARTAL IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 26.

Rajkot merchants observed hartal and closed their shops (including vegetable market) as a mark of protest against the Public Safety Ordinance.

BHADWA TALUKDAR'S STATEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 26.

Talukdar of Bhadwa in a interview states: "News published in several newspapers that I have decided to join with the Bombay Presidency is not true, but if a union of whole of the Kathiawar is being made, I am prepared to join my taluka with it".

NIJALINGAPPA'S APPEAL TO DECCAN STATES

HUBLI, Dec. 25 (API): M. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee congratulating the Ruler of Jamkhandi on his resolve to merge with the Province of Bombay has appealed to the other eight States namely Kolhapur, Mudhol, Savanur, Jath, Akkalkot, Sawantwadi, Kurandwad and Wadi to decide forthwith to have their States merged in the Bombay Province.

Mr. Nijalingappa adds that the merger of these States would to a considerable extent help towards the Unification of Karnatak and the formation of the Karnatak province.

DON'T DIVIDE NILGIRI DISTRICT

HUBLI, Dec. 25 (API): Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has made a request to the Premier of Madras that no attempt should be made by his Government in dividing the Nilgiris District and redistributing parts of it between adjoining district of Madras Presidency.

Mr. Nijalingappa has been receiving a number of requests from several Congress Committees in the Nilgiri District that Nilgiris being a Kannada speaking area it may be treated as a District of Karnatak.

BHOPAL'S KOLAR PROJECT

BHOPAL, Dec. 26 (API): Bhopal Goverfiment are considering the launching of a multi-purpose project on the Kolar River, a tributary of Nerbudda, so as to produce 12,000 kilowatts of electric power and to irrigate 90,000 acres of land. The project will take three years to complete at an estimated cost of four crores of rupees.

RAJBHOJ DEMANDS NIZAM'S MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec 25 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, addressing a conference of Scheduled Castes at Shrigonda demanded the resignation of Mr. Venkat Rao, Scheduled Castes Minister of the Hyderabad Interim Ministry and his substitution by "true representatives of the community."

He expressed the view that "the Ministry would before long have to resign as it neither represented the people nor commanded their support."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PATIALA REFORMS

PATIALA, Dec. 26 (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Patiala will announce the scheme of constitutional reforms to be introduced in Patiala State on his next birthday which falls in the first week of January, 1948, it is learnt here.

LONDON, Dec 26 (Reuter): Over 3,000 firms will be represented at the 1948 British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham from may 3 to 14.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who has been chosen as the Indian Union's Agent General in Hyderabad.

ARABS ATTEMPT TO BLOCKADE TEL AVIV

Palestine Fighting Spreads To Peaceful Areas

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Arab flying columns with machine-guns, bombs and rifles appeared today to be trying to blockade Tel Aviv, making the border areas on the coast between the Jewish city and the Arab town of Jaffa Palestine's No. 1 trouble spot.

Arab forces there, were ambushing food and passenger convoys travelling inland, particularly towards Jerusalem.

FIGHTING SPREADING

Jew-Arab fighting today spread over the country into areas previously peaceful, including Tiberias, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, North Palestine, where Jewish sources reported two wounded.

Arab hill columns sweeping down from mountain strongholds are building up supplies for the Arab guerilla army, and at the same time, cutting food and other supplies to Jewish settlements, by sudden attacks on goods trains.

One column looted 11 wagons after holding up a south-bound train from Haifa, it was officially stated.

Four lorry loads of textiles, stolen from a Tel Aviv ware-house by the Stern Gang, Jewish terrorist organisation, were recovered today by police from an underground store protected by a land-mine body-trap.

XMAS DAY DEATH ROLL

In Haifa, the Christmas Day death roll was now said to total ten Arabs and 2 Jews. Among the 53 wounded in fierce street fighting yesterday were three British police and two soldiers.

Other British casualties reported by Jewish sources were two soldiers killed and three wounded in Tel Aviv. Another British soldier was wounded in Jerusalem.

The body of a British civilian engineer employed by the Iraq Petroleum Company was found with a bullet wound in the chest in Haifa last night.

BANGALORE, Dec. 26 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. G. Mekhri, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, inaugurated the 34th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference here today.

Sardar Pttel's Ajmer Statement Criticised

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Dec. 26 (OPI) Khan Bahadur Mr. Abdul Wahid, President of the Anjuman-e-Fakhria-e-Chistia, Durga-e-Sharif, Ajmer, who is here on a visit, has criticised the statement issued by Sardar Patel on the incidents which occurred on December 16 at Ajmer, and characterised it as "full of gross mis-statements calculated to mislead the public and the civilised world".

Referring to Mr. Patel's attempt to hold the Muslim League responsible for persuading Muslims to migrate to Pakistan, Khan Bahadur Wahid asserted that there had been hardly any active Muslim Leaguer in Ajmer during the past 25 years. He, however, admitted that some Muslim officers desired to migrate to Pakistan because "they lost confidence in the local administration which is directly under Sardar Patel, in order to get better jobs and a prosperous future".

Hyderabad, the Khan Bahadur concluded, has been connected with Ajmer for centuries. It is now hard time for them and the people of the city to look at Hyderabad for succour.

JUBBULPORE LEAGUE LEADER RELEASED

Sequel To Tendering Unconditional Apology

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 26.

(From Our Correspondent.)

On tendering an unconditional apology and expressing deep regret for his past activities and giving undertaking to remain a loyal citizen of the Indian Union, Maulana Mufti Durhanul Haque, M. L. A., President, Jubbulpore City District Muslim League who arrested and detained without trial under the Public Safety Act has been released today from the Central Jail, Jubbulpore.

It will be recalled that on November 6th when the police surprisingly raided his house, recovered several rounds of cartridges concealed in a cycle tube.

Qaiyum Still At It

Why Frontier Assembly Cannot Meet

PESHAWAR, Dec. 26. (API) Addressing a press conference on the constitutional position of the League Ministry in the N.W.F. Province, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan said that it could easily face the house, as it enjoyed the support of a comfortable majority in the Frontier Assembly. But, he added, there were certain points which had to be settled, before a session of the Provincial Assembly could be called.

Mr. Qaiyum said that Congress members of the Frontier Assembly ought to have had resigned after the July referendum, as the voters of their constituences had almost solidly voted for Pakistan and thereby had reversed the decision of the last general elections.

The mass migration of the minorities from the province, he added, had created a new situation and reference had been made to the Pakistan Government for advice in this connection.

The Premier said. "Today the Muslims cannot afford to be divided into groups and parties in the face of a common danger. Congressmen and Red Shirts will be most welcome to join the Muslim League".

GREEK GUERILLAS SHELL KONITZA

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (Reuter): The town of Konitza, in Epirus, close to the Greek-Albanian border, was today reported to have been bombarded by guerilla artillery when a force of 2,000 guerillas launched an attack against Greek regular forces in the area.

According to reports reaching military circles in Athens more than 200 shells were fired into Konitza, while a stiff fight was going on near the Borazmi bridge outside the border.

ATHENS FORCES ROUT 2,000 GUERILLAS

ATHENS, December 26 (UPA): The Greek Army today reported that it had routed from Konitza a force of 2,000 guerillas, who for ten hours had laid siege to the mountain stronghold in north-west Greece in an apparent quest of a capital for their newly-proclaimed Communist "Government".

GUERILLAS' CLAIM

PRAGUE, Dec. 26 (UPA): The Greek Guerilla Radio reported today that General Markos's troops had captured two villages in Western Thrace with Government troops suffering heavy losses.

The Communique added that the guerillas blew up three bridges and carried out "strong and successful attacks on Government forces near Episkopi and on the road between Ardea and Ida.

500 GREEK COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (Reuter).—Nearly 500 Communists had been arrested in Athens and its neighbourhood last night in a round-up by Greek Police after the formation on Wednesday of a "Provisional Democratic Government" in guerilla-held territory in Northern Greece.

Four of those arrested were charged with a plot to murder three Greek Political leaders—General Stylianos Gonatas, former Minister of Public Works; M. George Papandreou, Prime Minister at the end of the 1944 Civil War; and General Napoleon Zervas, former Minister of Public Order and right-wing guerilla leader.

A policeman was stated to have been shot dead by the four when he found them in ambush waiting for General Gonatas.

BULGARIAN AID

SOFIA, Dec. 26 (Reuter): A Bulgarian "Popular Committee for aid to the Democratic Greek People" has been set up under the sponsorship of the Fatherland Front, which includes all Bulgarian left-wing political parties, the Bulgarian news agency reported today.

The President of the Committee is M. Ratcho Anguelov, former Minister of Health.

It will collect funds to help Greek refugees "who have fled from the monarchi-Fascist terror".

World Of Tomorrow

MINIATURE FIRE DETECTOR FOR SHIPS

A new fire detector for use in ships was recently demonstrated in Britain. It is designed to operate on ambient temperatures without actual contact with the flame, and will respond instantaneously to any abnormal rise in temperature due to self-combustion or any similar cause.

The fire detector includes a control device which can be pre-set to give an alarm at any particular temperature—which is very necessary in the case of cargoes having a relatively high natural temperature. So, a visual warning is given to the bridge, where coloured lights show the position of the danger area, thus allowing necessary precautions to be taken before a fire has actually started.

The apparatus was also demonstrated for detection of over-heated bearings, and gave immediate warning when a predetermined temperature was reached on an experimental shaft bearing.

The whole unit, which is contained in a small case measuring only a few inches each way, is the development of a system originally devised for use in aircraft, when the introduction of the jet engine necessitated a revision of fire detection methods.

* * *

Somewhere near or under London is a huge reservoir of oil. Engineers are hoping that a £ 10,000 experiment now in progress in Willesden, London, will help to locate that underground oil reservoir.

A bore made some years ago about half-a-mile from the present site revealed oil at 1,600 ft. No further steps were taken at the time but records were kept. The experiment now being conducted may not prove fruitful but it is hoped that this together with several other tests, may lead to the huge reservoir of oil under London.

Fortunes Under Hammer

World's Art Treasures Pass Through Christie's

By EGON LARSEN

At a green table shaped like a T-square, thirty men sit solemnly, examining a snuff-box passed round on a tray. An inquisitive crowd pushes up behind them.

"Fifty-two-five-eight-sixty" calls a distinguished-looking individual enthroned behind a high little desk. His eyes are constantly in motion, running over the row of people at the green table and the faces of those standing behind.

"One hundred-five-ten-fifteen — a hundred-and-twenty" his voice intones above the murmur of the crowd. Every one of these figures answers a sign from someone present; the signs are so slight that it takes some time before the uninitiate see that anyone is bidding at all. A gentle wave of a catalogue, the raising of a finger or a scarcely perceptible nod, and the snuff-box costs another £10 or £20.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

This goes on every day in London at Christie's, one of the world's most famous auction rooms, as much one of Britain's national institutions as Lloyds or the British Museum. The world's art treasures have been passing through Christie's for 200 years at almost daily auctions—thousands of old and modern paintings, pieces of porcelain and furniture, silver, jewels, books, object d'art of every sort. Sometimes the hammer falls at a mere two or three guineas, sometimes at several thousand. Once, in 1928, a single day's takings amounted to £650,000. A silver salt cellar once fetched £10,000, a cut-glass vase £22,000 a small portrait by Romney over £60,000 and a sale of snuff-boxes £185,000.

James Christie held his first auction one day in December 1766. A breakfast service went for 19 sh., a Holbein for £5 and a Titian for two guineas. But young Mr. Christie did not restrict himself to art and craftsmanship. According to an old ledger, "seven geese, three ganders, a cow and a calf" were auctioned in those days.

However, two years later, Christie moved into his own privately-built house in elegant Pall Mall, which soon became a rendezvous of wealthy London art-lovers. In those days it was an honour sought far beyond Britain's boundaries to have one's portrait hang at Christie's and be admired by connoisseurs. Thefts no less mysterious than the Mona Lisa robbery even took place, such as the mysterious disappearance of Gainsborough's portrait of the lovely Duchess of Devonshire in 1876 after it has been sold at Christie's. It only re-appeared 34 years later.

DISCOVERY OF MASTERPIECES

Every collector's dream, the discovery of a masterpiece, has come to pass at Christie's several times. Sir Alec Martin, one of the directors, who takes the auctioneer's hammer in his own hand on big occasions, knows the stories. He began his career at Christie's 50 years ago as a boy of 13 from a London tenement. One day, he says, a small dealer came in with two pictures which he hoped might realise £10. Sir Alec recognised them as the work of Gilbert Stuart, the American who painted George Washington's portrait; and they fetched £2,400.

Another time, at a small auction room in Bournemouth, a small hunting picture by Ben Marshall appeared. Together with 15 other pictures it was knocked down for under £20 the lot. It fetched 2,800 guineas at Christie's. And it is not very long since a collector bought a drawing for a few shillings in a shop in the East End of London—and it turned out to be Rowlandson's famous masterpiece "Vauxhall Gardens", which experts had been trying to trace for years. It sold for £2,700.

But the classical example of a find was a picture brought in by a lady willing to sell it for £200, if possible. The auction brought her £16,000 for the picture was a Rembrandt.

Naturally, few owners of pictures are not bitterly disappointed when their "genuine" Van Dyck turns out to be worthless Victorian copy; and many a firm letter of refusal has to be written when people offer such treasures for auction as though they were heaven-sent treasures.

AMERICAN BUYERS

Sir Alec has known many fashions, many mass migrations of art treasures in his 50 years. Before 1914, British private collectors were eager buyers of animal and pastoral pictures, the bigger the better; they would not pay so much for a picture of four sheep as for one of five. Overseas and Continental purchasers, meanwhile, bought up the Old Masters which had been accumulated in Britain during the 18th and 19th Centuries, especially Dutch ones. Then, after World War I, Americans entered the market and purchased English and Continental Masters at enormous prices, until they were curbed by the slump in 1929.

Today, America—not only the U.S., but South America as well—and Scandinavia are on the market as buyers once more; but, much as Britain needs hard currency, efforts are made to keep national artistic treasures within the country. Sir Alec himself is one of the Committee of the National Art Collections Fund, which, where necessary, finances the purchase of pieces of art by museums—such as the purchase of a Henry VIII English silver gilt chalice in October last.

World War II did not spare Christie's either. In April, 1941, the building, which stood near St. James' Palace, with all its treasures and historical documents, was destroyed by German incendiary bombs. Lord Derby immediately offered hospitality at Derby House and subsequently Lord Spencer at Spencer House until the firm's ancient home should be built up anew. But its address is not a matter of consequence. It is indestructible as a cultural institution, and remains one of Britain's great bridges to the world of art: a bridge between the past and the future.

A

New Year Problem...

—Why does it begin on January First? Take a peep into the intricacies of the calendar in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

Do you believe in evil spirits? Even if you don't, you will agree that they need to be exorcized—violently or nonviolently. Read all about the technique adopted in a Mysore temple. With illustrations.

Spive and drones: Who are they? The term is new in India, but the species is well-known to us. They are our old friends the profiteers, black-marketeers, company promoters and others who want to get rich quick and easy.

"Wives And Wives." Rather catty stuff by one who is not one—yet! That gives the spice.

An illustrated feature—Glimpses into Soviet collective Farms—and the usual attractions. Reserve your copy of the

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Weekly

SUNDAY, DEC. 28

NEW TURN IN BATTLE OF KASHMIR

(Continued from Page 1)

that they are organised by highly trained Army minds.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

The indecisive engagement in the Jhangar area was still going on and heavy casualties were being suffered on either side when last night another force of over 2,500 raiders attacked out positions in Nawshera, hoping thereby to force a wider but thinner dispersal of Indian troops.

The whole of the Jhangar operation is now assuming a magnitude which had not perhaps been fully recognised at an earlier stage and which admits of no complacency or indecision anywhere.

Formerly the raiders used to come in hundreds and in small parties. Along the border of Jammu and Kashmir adjoining Pakistan, at strategic points in the Mussafarabad area close to Uri, Mirpur-Poonch area, Nawshera-Jhangar area and in Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum—in fact all along 450-mile border—thousands of armed men are said to be massing. The raiders task is comparatively easier with good roads and even railways and every short distances to cover from their bases in Pakistan before they begin to devastate the people of the land, where they have come in the garb of raiders. This garb incidentally is their greatest asset.

HARD TASK FOR INDIAN TROOPS

While it enables the raiders to loot and plunder in the State, Indian troops, whose task it is to drive them out, cannot fire across the border of the sister Dominion when they run back—only to return shortly afterwards.

Indian Army troops have not only difficult lines of communication to maintain of the Jammu front but in most cases have to develop them in areas easily accessible to the enemy.

MORE ARMS FOR JAMMU MILITIA

The Jammu Militia, a volunteer force which is being rapidly organised and enlarged by the Emergency Administration operating along the frontier report almost daily occurrences of men from across Pakistan coming into the State territory and making away with standing crop and women when they can save them. According to high civil officers here this intolerable position must be remedied immediately high level decision.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Bakshi, Deputy Head of the Emergency Administration who had gone to Delhi with Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah to meet the leaders of the Indian Government during the Indo-Pakistan discussions on Kashmir returned here today. As a result of Mr. Bakshi's visit, it is learnt, arms have been promised by the Government of India to the Kashmir Administration to arm their Militia in an increased measure.

R

LICENCES FOR WHOLESAL E AND RETAIL TRADE IN FOODGRAINS.

The Government of Bomb ay have issued the Foodgrains Control Order, 1947 to take the pla ce of the Central Government's Order of the same name issued in 1942. As a result of this Order, every person who wants to en gage in transactions involving the purchase, sale or storage for sa le of any quantities exceeding 20 maunds, either for himself or as a commission agent on behalf of another person has to take o ut a licence. The licensing authorities will be the Director of C ivil Supplies, Bombay, in Greater Bombay and the District Mag istrate elsewhere. Foodgrains in respect of which licences will be required are wheat, rice, paddy jowar, bajri, maize, ragi, and barley—either in whole or broken and their flour. Any person w ho stores these foodgrains in quantities exceeding 50 maunds shall be presumed to be storing them for business and shall, therefore b e required to take out a licence. Forms of the licence and of th e application for a licence have been prescribed in the Order.

By another Order issued b y the Bombay Government, persons desirous of trading in retail in the above-mentioned foodgrains can do so only on the basis of a licence obtained under the Bom bay Retail Trade Control and Licensing Order, 1947, issued in place of another Order of the same name issued in 1942. "Retail trade" means that which involves sale or purchase of quantities equal to or less than 20 Bengal Maunds. A form of the application for the licence has been prescribed in the Order, along with the form of licence.

The licences issued either under the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942 or the Bombay Retail Trade Control and Licensing Order, 1942, and which are still current have been continued in force by the new Orders and it will not therefore be necessary for holders of such licences to apply for new licences.

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Urmilla in "Krishna Sudama" (Krishna next change).

*

Roxy
DELICATE SUBJECTS

Krishin Movietone's DOOSRI SHADI tackles the delicate subjects of untouchability and bigamy. Thus it may be described as a picture with a purpose—that of much-needed and long-delayed social reform.

A stellar cast composed of Mumtaz Shanti, Kumar, David and Gope has played under the baton of Ram Daryani, in a story from the pen of K. S Daryani.

*

Minerva
OLD BOTTLE BUT NEW WINE

Fazli Films' MEHNDI, though conforming to the stereotyped triangle theme, has something new to offer by way of histrionics from its sparkling trio of leading players, Nargis, Begum Para and Karan Dewan.

Para enacts the role of a wealthy girl who befriends a poor girl, played by Nargis, from the wrong side of the tracks. So strong a bond of friendship develops between the two, that it does not snap even when the husband of one falls in love with the other.

Directed by Sibtain Fazli, the picture has Ghulam Haider's music as one of its features.

*

New West End
A JANAK COMEDY

Wisely enough, Janak Pictures have decided to present an unadulterated comedy in GHAR, GHAR KI KAHANI.

The clash of old morals with new, forms the basis of a delightful satire which takes you romping with a youngster who tries to reform his father's

Subbulakshmi in and as "Meera".

"SARDI" Reviews Our Screen

CURRENT PHOTOPLAYS

outdated views and habits.

Rajshekhar, Leela Chitnis, Hemavati and Nayampalli head the cast, under the direction of Balu Damania.

Cluttered as our screen is with films that are a hotch-potch of comedy, tragedy and melodrama, it is refreshing to come across a picture that sets out along a single route.

*

Imperial
COSTUME PICTURE

The Ranjit Studio seems to enjoy delving into history for the plots of its films. In WOH ZAMANA, the pages of Kathiawar history have been ransacked. What emerges is a complicated drama of emotional entanglements.

Cupid seems to aim his darts in rather an awry fashion. Thus a fellow called Raghunath falls for the charms of Luna, who in her turn loves Devubha, a poet. This man, however, has plighted his troth to Devubhai, a member of the Dwarka ruling family.

A mishap delays Devubhai as he wends his way to his wedding. Malubha, the bride's brother, goes in quest of the bridegroom and saves Luna from the advances of Raghunath whom he catches molesting the girl. Believed dead, Raghunath escapes miraculously and becomes a renegade leading the British hosts to Dwarka with a view to winning Luna as booty. Now melodrama comes into its own, with Ichhara, Raghunath's mother, giving the lead to a group of freedom fighters, against her son and his foreign allies.

The diabolic Raghunath is played by Sheikh Hussein with Altaf as Malubha and Lalita Pawar at her melodramatic best as Ichhara. The direction is by Manibhai Vyas.

*

Central
GLORIOUS-VOICED MEERA

Subbulakshmi, the famed South Indian singer, is given an excellent opportunity to enchant audiences with her voice in her first Hindi picture MEERA.

The story of the queen of Mewar who chose heavenly over earthly glory naturally plays second fiddle to the bhajans and padas of Meera, the devotee of Lord Krishna.

The picture was directed by Ellis R. Duncan.

*

Krishna
OLD FORMULA

All-India Pictures' DOLI, trades on the success formula of Chaplin's "City Lights". Thus is glorified the love of a tramp for a poor blind girl. To procure funds for the recovery of her sight, the little man goes to great pains, even suffering imprisonment on the way. Released, he realises with sadness that, with her sight restored, the girl is unable to recognise in him her benefactor. Seeing her happy in the love of her doctor husband whose operation on her eyes has helped her to win her sight, the little tramp passes out of her life.

Chaplin's drunken millionaire who fails to recognise when sober the friends he makes when inebriated, also finds his way into the picture which has Sulochana Chatterji, Wasti, Madhuri and Jayant in leading roles, represent a cross-section of humanity in the persons of a brigand, a philandering pandit who is an incorrigible hypocrite, a society snob, her daughter and a woman of easy virtue. The threads of their destinies cross, and thus is woven the fabric of the story.

Yakub and Nayan Tara play the romantic leads, with fine character studies from Shanta Rin and Baburao Pendharkar.

Lila Desai in Kanu Desai's "Git Govind".

Khurshid (Jr.) in Ranjit's "Woh Zamana"

Doyen Of Film Critics Passes Away

Tribute To A Fellow Scribe

By "Sardi"

When the present writer was only a few summers out of his cradle, there was a hard-working young High Court reporter in Bombay, who decided to concentrate on an aspect of journalism till then entirely neglected—film and art criticism. He brought to his new task the same enterprise and initiative that had enabled him to tackle the elusive Bernard Shaw for an interview, which turned out to be a scoop in the dull world of Indian journalism. He is reported to have bearded the literary lion by saying, "Mr. Shaw, you cannot but chat with me. You see, I am also a Sha(w)h!"

*

D. C. Shah Voyager Among The stars.

*

The intrepid young man was D. C. Shah, known among his intimate friends as "D. C.", the confidante and father-confessor of glamorous film stars who poured out their hearts and their secrets to him, the terror of such artistes and producers as dreaded frank and forthright criticism, and the beloved friend of our fraternity of film scribes for almost a quarter of a century.

SIMPLICITY, HIS ROBE

I first met D. C. with Ram Gopal whom he, ever a shrewd judge of art, recommended to Baburao Patel for the dance sequence of his "Draupadi". As I got to know him more and more, my admiration became flavoured with sincere affection for this simple, friendly little man, who had walked with the great, the near-great, the famed and even the notorious, and through it all had kept his bearing, clothed in his radiant robes of simplicity.

In D. C. Shah's departure from this world, Bombay loses a fine pioneer among critics and we who knew and loved him, lose a warm-hearted colleague and friend. I shall not, conventionally, wish him rest—for, ever industrious, he would detest it!—but rather "bon voyage" on whatever new journey his gallant spirit may have embarked upon among other stars than those of the film world.

Excise and Reconstruction Minister Patil declared open a cattle show last Wednesday at Mahud near Pandharpur. Picture above is a general view of the show.

MAHUD CATTLE ANNEX ALL-INDIA PRIZES

L. M. Patil Envisages Bright Future

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (API): Expressing his satisfaction at the several prizes which some of the Khillar cattle of Mahud had recently annexed at All-India cattle shows, Mr. L. M. Patil, Reconstruction Minister voiced his earnest hope that before long, the local breeders would raise such high-quality cattle that they would be able to compete successfully with the best-produced in any other part of the world.

Mr. Patil was presiding at the prize distribution ceremony of the All-India Regional Cattle Show at Mahud in the Sholapur District on Wednesday.

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The All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress was inaugurated by Lady Cowasji Jehangir on Thursday, Picture above is a group taken on the occasion.

ABOLISH SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE

DR. PUSTAKE ON DISCONTENT AMONG LICENTIATES

BOMBAY, Friday.

An appeal not to join the subordinate medical service with its offer of menial pay and status, but to engage themselves in private service which offer unlimited soope for learning as well as earning, was made by Dr. Martand Damodar Pustake in the course of his speech, while presiding over the 35th Annual Conference of the All-India Licentiates' Association, held at the J. J. Hospital, today.

A DOCTOR'S BEWILDERMENT

Dr. Pustake expressed his bewilderment at the spectacle of all the proceedings of the various Medical Conferences having taken place in the English language, when those speaking and listening were all Indian men and women. This, to him, was a sure sign of a slavish mentality which has lingered on even after August 15, when the whole country cast aside its alien yoke and became free. He, therefore, delivered his Presidential speech in Hindi and suggested that medical education in our country should be imparted through the medium of Hindi.

ABOLISH SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE

The Conference as a whole paid particular attention to the provincialisation of medical services and urged the immediate abolition of the existing subordinate medical service. Dr. Pustake warned that unless a unified medical service was established, embracing both medical licentiates and graduates, there would continue to be acute discontent among the licentiates who formed the largest section of the profession and that medical relief, as planned by the Bhore Committee and accepted by both the Central and Provincial Governments, could not be worked out effectively and successfully.

MADRAS REFORMS PRAISED

In this connection, the President praised the reform ushered in by the Madras Medical Council which had got rid of the compartmental system of medical registration and had a general electorate made up of all the registered medical practitioners.

In conclusion, Dr. Pustake said:

"Let us all hope that our demands will be fully met in the near future and that the Bhore Committee's recommendations would be implemented at an early date. Let us hope that in a free India the anomalies in medical service and medical statutes would cease and that the Government and the profession would work in close co-operation to the benefit of our people, their health and happiness".

Earlier, Dr. Jamietram B. Desai in the course of his inaugural conference described how during his 41 years' close connection with the All-India Licentiates' Association, it had grown so that today it had 200 branches and over 5,000 members.

Dr. Desai advised an immediate amalgamation of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association with the All-India Medical Association and warned that segregation and isolation on the part of the former would lead to its stagnation and would bring about its deterioration.

Ziauddin's Body To Be Interred At Aligarh

ALIGARH, Dec. 26 (API): It is learnt that Dr. Ziauddin's body will be brought by air to Aligarh and will be interred in the University mosque adjacent to the grave of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

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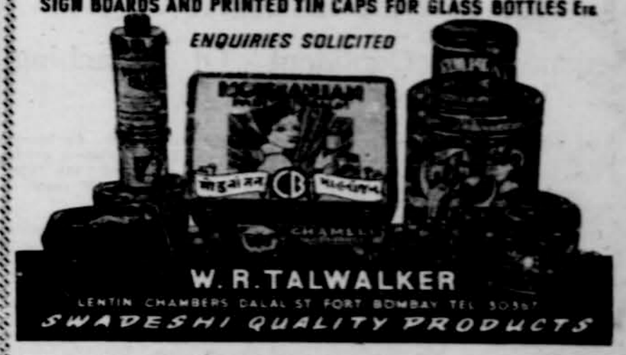

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Protest Against Cut In Municipal Grants

Heads Of Aided Institutions Warn That Their Primary Schools Will Have To Close Down

The managers and heads of Municipal aided schools, Bombay, have submitted the following memorandum of protest to the Mayor of Bombay, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Leader, Congress Party, and Chairman and Members, Standing Committee, in the course of which they state.

"With reference to the circular of the Superintendent, Municipal Aided Schools, No. 21, dated 20th November, 1947, regarding a "SUBSTANTIAL" REDUCTION in the annual grants to be paid to the aided schools for the year 1947-48, based on the expenditure incurred during the year 1946-47, we, the managers and heads of Aided Schools, with full faith in your sense of justice, beg to submit this representation for your kind and sympathetic consideration.

It has been the practice of the Schools' Committee to pay grant-in-aid to Aided Schools at 33-1/3 per cent of *admissible expenditure* or Rs. 15-10 per capita on *average annual attendance*. The figure of Rs. 15-10 per child was based on the figure of Rs. 47 which the Schools' Committee used to spend per child, per year, in their own schools before the academic year 1946-47. Since then, the cost per child, per year in the Municipal schools has increased considerably on account of higher scales of pay, dearness allowance and increased cost of materials. The figure of cost in Municipal schools in the year 1946-47, was over Rs. 64 per year, per child and in the year 1947-48, it is not likely to be lower than Rs. 70 per child. The aided schools have also to meet a similar abnormal increase in their cost. In order to get more aid from the Schools' Committee, some of us made a representation and waited in a deputation on the then chairman of the Schools' Committee sometime back, and were then assured that revised and liberal grant-in-aid rules were shortly to be put before the Municipal authorities by the Schools' Committee.

RUDE SHOCK

Thus, at a time when we were pulling through difficult days, in the hope of getting better aid in the near future, the above circular came to us as an unpleasant surprise and a rude shock.

When the Schools' Committee introduced commendable pay scales, the aided schools were also compelled to revise and raise their pay scales in order to retain their old teachers and attract properly qualified, efficient teachers. Moreover, most of the aided schools have accepted the rate of dearness allowance and interim relief fixed by the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipality for their employees. In spite of representations, the Schools' Committee has so far made no special contribution towards these important items of expenditure as is done by the Government in the case of aided Secondary Schools and Local Board Schools.

The SUBSTANTIAL CUT in' grants contemplated by the Schools Committee *is absolutely unjust as the grants payable this year are made on the expenditure incurred by aided schools in the previous year*. We beg to submit, Sirs and Madams, that a great wrong will be done to the aided schools if this proposed cut is effected, as it will not be short of *a moral breach of promise*.

As you are all very well aware, the aided schools are today educating nearly 50,000 students and thus collect an indirect tax amounting to no less than thirty lacs of rupees from the city of Bombay. If the Corporation—as a representative body of the people of Bombay—honestly feels that the 3½ lacs spent on aided schools—as compared to over 80 lacs spent on Municipal Schools—is a waste of public money, we shall be prepared to close our schools leaving the field of Primary education of the city in the exclusive charge of the Schools Committee

GRIM ALTERNATIVES

If, this representation of ours fails to get a sympathetic response from you, the only alternatives left to us are :—

(1) *To increase our tuition fees substantially;*

(2) *To reduce the salaries of the staff or to employ lowly paid unqualified teachers;*

(3) *To close down our primary schools.*

It is in order to avoid this extreme and unpleasant emergency that we address this appeal to you, hoping that you will realise the justness of our cause and take immediate and effective steps to withdraw the said shocking circular and devise ways and means of giving substantially higher grants to aided schools in all fairness to the institutions, their teachers and pupils and the already over-taxed middle-class public of this city.

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY D. W. JOSHI

It was aptly expressed recently by His Excellency Sir John Colville that the shaping of the youths' careers in the country must receive most thoughtful and immediate consideration at the hands of the popular Government, inasmuch as the democracy having dawned over India now, it is the task of the educational institutions to provide the future leaders of the country with the right type of education which will prepare them for the various walks of life.

In the Bombay province there are about 1,200 high schools and middle schools with about 2,60,000 pupils under 12,000 teachers, of whom a little more than 50% are trained, while the expenditure of these institutions is approximately Rs. 175 lakhs annually. The Government contributes about Rs. 80 lakhs in the form of grants-in-aid, which is less than Rs. 10 per capita.

Main Hurdle

The most disconcerting problem has been the low and inadequate salaries offered so far to the teaching profession. Before 1935 the grade was Rs. 70-5-175-10-225 with Rs. 20 as Bombay allowance in Government schools. It was reduced to Rs. 45 as initial salary and the same was suffered to stay on till "the Ghate-Parulekar Committee" reversed it now to Rs. 80 in respect of trained graduates. The least minimum initial salary and grade to trained graduates should be Rs. 100-5-175-10-225 with local allowance and other emoluments. It is admitted on all hands that the status of teachers is mainly dependent, like other professions, on the adequate salaries they are offered, in the absence of which talented and well-equipped graduates would not be attracted to this essential utility service indispensable for the nation-building programme. Viewed in this light, no good and responsible Government should grudge the payment of equitable wages to the noble profession of teaching, the members of which can alone prepare the moral, social and physical foundations of the new generation.

Public School Spirit Needed

The working of the most of the high schools is far from satisfactory and has assumed the proportions of a very disconcerting problem. There has been visible a slow process of deterioration during the last two decades as a result of the slack and inefficient supervision and complacent attitude of the Education Department in respect of all types of educational institutions. This can be clearly seen from the matriculation results which show that even more than 60 per cent of the pupils attending high schools are misfits and that many young boys and girls do not acquire even the minimum general knowledge and information essential to pass the matric test. Is this not a huge waste of public money entailing untold hardship upon poor parents and pupils? It is high time the Ministry of Education looked into this deplorable state of things? The spirit of the public schools like those in the United Kingdom is what is most needed.

Bifurcation At Suitable Stage

'Learning by doing' should be introduced in respect of boys and girls of the age of 10 years, and a real beginning of the knowledge of handicrafts, local arts and agricultural industry should be made. The pupils with an innate aptitude and natural tendency can be selected for the industrial and technical schools located in taluka and district centres. This process will enable them to undergo higher courses in technical institutes. This will have a salutary effect upon the working of the secondary schools and immediately the number of the so-called misfits for the matriculation standard will be reduced to a large extent.

More Efficiency Needed

The Government contribution in aid of secondary schools must be stipulated in the vicinity of 40% of the admitted expenditure and at the same time the Government should see that the institutions equip themselves adequately, especially with regard to the laboratory and library services.

The existing system of inspections is faulty and inefficient. The number of inspecting staff must be increased to double its strength. Efficient and intensive supervision would bring about speedy achievements in its wake.

Viewed in this light The Ghate-Parulekar's recommendations deserve immediate implementation by the educational authorities.

ITALIAN DIPLOMAT'S KILLER WAS MADMAN

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26, (Reuter) : The madman who yesterday murdered Signor Alberto Bellardo Ricci, Italian Minister in Stockholm, with a pair of scissors, was an Italian by birth named Giuseppe Capocci.

Capocci, it was learned was confined in Langbro asylum, outside Stockholm, in 1940, after slashing an Italian musician visiting Sweden in the face with a knife.

It became a fixed idea with him that his incarceration was due to the intervention of the Italian Minister in Stockholm at that time. Capocci, who is 35, is believed not to have realised that Signor Ricci was an entirely different person, who arrived here after the war.

The killer was released for Christmas from Langbro on condition that his wife fetched him and took him back to the institution when his leave was over. When they reached the outskirts of Stockholm, Capocci ran away from his wife and made his way to the Italian Legation.

U. S. Relations With Independent Burma

By HARRY W. FRANTZ, UPA Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON.—When the independence of Burma takes effect on January 4, 1948, United States relations with the new-born union will already have started on a basis of cordial amity, marked by the mutual designation of Ambassadors rather than ministers, and awareness of economic potentialities and a background of cultural ties which inspires confidence.

In the American consciousness, the evolution of Burma's independence has not made a sensational impact comparable to that of the Philippines or India, but is looked upon as one more great chapter in the world's political evolution toward the sovereignty and equality of nations. There are no historical scars in the historical relations of American with Burmese peoples, and officials here think that all circumstances favour a steady growth in political, economic, and cultural relationships.

The keynote of the United States official attitude was expressed in a statement issued at Rangoon and Washington in September, which commented that the establishment of diplomatic relations as signifying American recognition of Burma's changing political status.

"The Government of the United States is deeply interested in developments in Burma and west coast Asia and looks forward to Burma's early emergence into full and independent statehood, with resulting possibilities for international collaboration in a peaceful world. The United States Government is hopeful that cultural and economic relations between Burma and the United States may develop to the mutual benefit of both countries."

Burma has sent as Ambassador to Washington U So Nyun, and President Truman has named as Ambassador to Burma Mr. Jerome Klehr Huddle, a distinguished American career diplomat, born at Bettsville, Ohio, March 25, 1891.

Mr. Huddle planned to sail from San Francisco on the steamer "President Polk" on January 2, and would arrive at Rangoon about the middle of February. His wife will join him later. A daughter, is research assistant at the National Gallery of Art, and will remain here.

Mr. Huddle has served 33 years in the foreign service of the United States, and during most of the last war was in Berne, Switzerland, as Counsellor of Embassy. In earlier years some of his important posts were Consul-General at Warsaw, and within the department of State, Chief of the Passport Division, and Chief of the Foreign Service Training School. He is reputed as a man of quiet and tactful manner, studious habits, and extra-ordinary knowledge of world affairs, and his colleagues regarded his selection as first United States Ambassador to Burma as an excellent and well-merited one.

Ambassador So Nyun was born at Rangoon in November, 1898, the son of a jurist, and was educated at Rangoon, Oxford and Edinburgh University. In 1926 he returned to Rangoon to practise law, and in subsequent years was a member of the legislature, a member of the municipal commission at Rangoon, and finally, Chairman of Rangoon Corporation.

In the economic field, United States relations with Burma are thus far rather meagrely developed, but are expected to receive stimulus and encouragement as Burma explores its newly independent national horizons. The short term outlook is handicapped by the fact that Burma is among the countries afflicted by the virtually world-wide "dollar shortage" and due to war-time devastation cannot immediately resume large-scale exports of many of her basic commodities.

Under pre-war conditions, United States exports to Burma normally exceeded imports from Burma, but the convertibility of sterling derived by Burma from exports to Great Britain enabled settlements for substantial amounts of United States goods. The sterling conversion situation does not now permit such a basis for large trade, despite Burma's need for many American products.

As Burma is not in a position to make large-scale exports to the United States, the international economic situation between these countries would logically lead to an early survey of credit facilities available to Burma, as for example, through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or the United States Export Import Bank.

United States cultural relations with Burma had their earliest developments in 1812, with the movement of American missionaries, especially Baptists, to Burma. Some of the missionaries engaged also in general educational as well as evangelical enterprises, translated the Burmese language to English, and fostered goodwill for the Burmese people within the United States.

Now the Department of State has an active programme for reciprocal expansion of cultural ties. About 50 students from Burma already are attending institutions here, and the number will be doubled when Congressional appropriations are adequate A Cultural Officer in the Embassy will encourage these matters.

A. I. S. F. CONFERENCE

The General Secretary of Bombay Students Union writes.

The All India Students Federation Conference will be held on 29th Dec. at Kamgar Maidan. Shaikh Abdulla is expected to open the conference. Various greetings from prominent educationalists, political and T. U. leaders have been received.

Controls And The Way Out

Central And Provincial Governments Should Adopt Constructive Measures On Nationwide Scale

BY A. G. SHERLEKAR

It is futile now to prolong any discussion regarding the wisdom or otherwise of the decision taken by the Government of India for the removal of food controls as early as possible. What is immediately wanted is to prepare our country and its Provincial and Central Governments for adopting positive effective measures and devices that will facilitate the passage for the removal of the much disliked control and rationing that are mainly carried on through the Government machinery. Decontrol should not come suddenly on us before we are organised to face the consequential situation without chaos. Arrangements have to be made whereby exploitation of the consumers and producers by traders and merchants is effectively prevented. The public should not be left to the sweet mercy of uncontrolled wily private traders, who would surely utilise the situation for their uttermost selfish interests, without regard for the vital and humanitarian needs of the community at large. They have to be brought under organizational influence and control and made to contribute their quota to the solution of the problem responsibly. At least they should not be left free to foil the constructive measures that are taken to tackle the country's food supply problem.

CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES NEEDED

It is hoped that the Government is not going to fall back on its laissez-faire policy. We have to see that the consumers are not required to fare worse; that they are not required to purchase their food requirements at exorbitant prices; and that they are able to get food supplies in adequate measure of sufficiently good quality permissible under the circumstances and at reasonable prices. The interests of producers are closely bound up with the situation. In national interests, we have to follow the course wherein the interests of consumers and producers are properly safeguarded. Unless planned measures are adopted on a nation-wide scale, with a strong drive to meet these ends, the problem of food does not seem to admit of a real solution; otherwise, the sufferings of the people would increase and get acuter still more, bringing curses to the Government for having removed the controls.

Planned arrangements have to be made for (1) adequate production of food; (2) for ensuring the adequate supplies at reasonable prices and (3) for equitable distribution of food according to the needs of the Provinces, States and their people. The co-operation and co-ordination of all sections and forces have to be ensured by the organization of producers, consumers and traders. The support of Provincial and Central Governments has to be retained, enlisting the co-operation and loyal assistance of the Government departments and their machinery. Nothing short of some such planned integrated arrangements can help us in facing the problem of food. Let us see how we can proceed to meet our objectives under this planned arrangement.

INCREASING FOOD CROPS

There are no two opinions regarding the increasing of our food crops adequately to avoid imports from abroad, which will continue to be a heavy drain on our valuable resources and reserves. Imports in this behalf from foreign and distant countries must cease within three or four years. Even inter-provincial transfers will have to be done away with by making the Provinces practically self-reliant within five or six years. Transport and communication facilities have to be developed as speedily as possible, including the shipping arrangements for securing the necessary imports timely without unreasonable costs.

The practical measures taken so far for increasing the food crops by expansion of cultivated areas and for increasing the yields are far from what are expected. Organized attempts with full backing of the Government should be made jointly by the revenue, agricultural and co-operative departments in each province, not only to bring under cultivation of sufficient land for food crops, but side by side efforts have to be made to increase the yields from the soils. Measures that can be adopted (1) immediately, (2) then within two years and (3) that are spread over 3 to 5 years should be enforced according to programme. This applies also to the extension of irrigation facilities and use of implements, better seeds and manures. Attempts likewise have to be made for increase of production of fruits, vegetables, milk and milk-products.

Better farming co-operative societies and their federations have to be formed and utilized by the co-operative and agricultural departments. Direct approach to individual cultivators by officers of the Department of Agriculture would not yield good results and so the co-operation of the departments of agriculture and co-operation has to be ensured for better production in time. Along with better farming societies, producers' credit and marketing co-operatives have to be expanded and developed. Financial support and administrative guidance and supervision have to be provided for enabling them to function properly as integral constituents of the plan.

Instead of the levy system, we have to arrange to attract sufficient food commodities in the open markets by allowing prices to producers that will induce them to part with their produce not required for consumption needs of their families. Unions of village panchayets acting with responsible revenue officers should have power to procure hoarded food and to make it available to the nearest co-operative marketing organization. For the provisional ends of the scheme and for the permanent interests also, the consumers' co-operatives and their federation will have to be organized and developed at the other end. Arrangements for saving losses by providing good transport arrangements and good storage (with warehouse) facilities have to be extended to marketing and consumers' co-operatives. The working of producers and consumers' co-operatives has also to be co-ordinated.

ROPE IN PRIVATE TRADERS TOO

The above mentioned arrangements would go far enough in meeting the situation, but they would not be sufficient. Private traders have also to be roped in. They should be permitted to trade on procuring a license from their central association on the recommendation of their local association. Tahsil, district and provincial associations of traders have to be set up. The central district associations of traders may be empowered to grant and cancel the licences to traders with rights of appeal to the executive committee of their provincial association. Final control in this behalf shall vest in the proposed Provincial Food Corporation referred to below. All reasonable encouragement and aids should be extended to the licenced traders and their organizations through the provision of pertinent legislation and administrative actions of the Commerce Department of each province.

Arrangements have to be provided for regulation of prices and wholesale purchases and ultimate retail sales should be carried out at prices fixed (or within the range of regulated prices with due allowance for the situation of the tract concerned) on all-India basis with complete co-ordination of the working in this respect in all provinces and States.

(To be concluded).

BLACKS & WHITE CAN MIX ON FREEDOM TRAIN

CHATTANOOGA (TENNESSEE), Dec. 25, (Reuter) : With only Memphis and Birmingham dissenting, the big cities of the South have agreed to allow all races, creeds and colours to inspect the "Freedom Train" together.

The Freedom Train, which is now touring Dixie, with an exhibition of some of the world's most famous documents, has been the centre of a controversy ever since Memphis officials declared that there would be no mixing of races at the train.

The American Heritage Foundation which is sponsoring the train replied that racial discrimination would not be tolerated and that if Memphis persisted in discrimination, the train would not visit the city. Neither party yielded and Mr. W. H. Obrien, Director of the Freedom Train, announced that it would not visit Memphis Birmingham, Alabama which sided with Memphis, was also taken off the Train's itinery. This development brought quick reaction throughout the South. Most of the other cities agreed to allow all races to inspect the train together.

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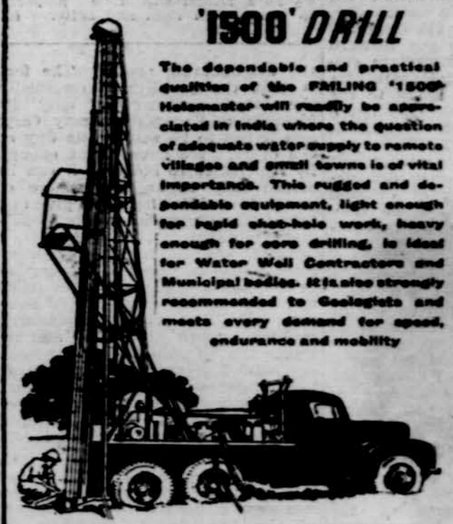

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Partition Of Palestine

Arab World Will Be Neither Brow-Beaten Nor Cajoled But Will Resist To Death The Iniquitous Decision Of Power-Mad Western Politicians

By Socrate Sekaly, Editor, "Middle East Opinion" Of Cairo

The United Nations General Assembly's decision on the partition of Palestine has deeply stirred the Arab World. All impartial observers will consider this decision as not only unjust but also extremely unfortunate and the result of a short-sighted policy. No doubt is entertained that the consequences will be such that those who have been mainly responsible for it will soon bitterly regret the misguided action into which they have been led by the clamorous and fanatical importunity of the Zionist Organization.

It would be the height of folly to believe that the Arab countries will acquiesce in such a monstrous and iniquitous decision. No country in the world is more peace-loving and pacifically minded than the countries forming the League of Arab States. One and all would have been only too glad to have been left to their own affairs, to carry out long delayed schemes of economic development and social reform, now that they have liberated themselves from the yoke of foreign domination which up to now had impeded their cultural, economic and social progress.

SOLID ARAB OPPOSITION

However, not only their governments, but not a single Arab, be he Syrian, Lebanese, Iraqian, Egyptian, Saudi-Arab or of any other nationality would accept the proposition that such progress and welfare be acquired at the cost of abandoning to the tender mercies of the Zionists, their kinsmen in Palestine or that an inch of this sacred territory be surrendered to an alien race.

Despite all Arab protests and the wise counsels of men who had lived long in the Middle East and were in a position to gauge correctly the situation, the American Government, inspired by or acting under the pressure of Zionists and their sympathizers, threw the whole weight of their influence to obtain this decision, casting aside the numerous solemn pledges given to the Arabs.

"Arabs are bluffing" they were told by the Zionists. "Arabs will not lift a finger to help their kinsmen in Palestine" repeated others. And yet, hardly a week had elapsed since this decision was taken, that these very people were vociferously asking for American armed assistance or international intervention. They prided themselves on being able to enforce alone the decision of the General Assembly. They have since heard the rumblings of the Arab world in movement hastening to the aid of Palestine. They have witnessed the whole populations of Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan, Egypt and Saudi-Arabia rise as one man and urge their respective governments to take immediate action. They have heard, if they have not seen, that the Coptic Patriarch sent his delegates to attend the pro-Palestine Congress, after the Friday prayers at Al Azhar. They wonder that Lebanon, with its Christian majority, is no less enthusiastic than its sister Arab countries in coming to the aid of Palestine.

PALESTINE AN ARAB COUNTRY

Palestine is an Arab country and will remain so. The decision arrived at by the Council of the Arab League will be implemented, no matter the cost. It has not been taken lightly, but only after mature deliberation. There will not be a single dissentient voice when the hour strikes for action. Every attempt to create divergences, sow division, fan personal ambitions, drive a wedge in their sacred union, is doomed to failure. They will not be mesmerized by promises of loans or other material advantages. They will prove immune to the hypocritical assurances of friendship and future good neighbourly relations of the Zionists.

In every Arab country, where offices for recruiting volunteers have been opened, thousands of eager men are daily presenting themselves. Women are not lagging behind and have everywhere organized themselves for the sacred duty of catering for the needs of the wounded and the sick. It is indeed a marvellous picture that the Orient today offers to the world. The picture of a nation that refuses to sacrifice its kinsmen to the greed of an alien race, despite all odds. They are convinced that they will win, because they are fighting for a just and sacred cause. They will win, because they have taken seriously the "Four Freedoms" with which the late President Roosevelt welded the whole world in the crusade against Fascism and Nazism.

POWER-MAD MANIACS

They refuse to act as pawns in the international political gamble nor to serve as scape-goats for the satisfaction of power-mad hysterical maniacs that have made themselves a nuisance in every country and poisoned the atmosphere of international relations. It is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence that those who today so energetically support the Zionists are those who have either closed hermetically their doors to their immigrants or have in the past persecuted them. Is it not also an irony of fate that the hard fought decision should have been obtained through the last minute adhesion of Haiti, Liberia, the Philippines and other countries whose interest in or knowledge of conditions prevailing in Palestine is questionable?

Arab countries are fully aware of the international economic, political and strategic importance of their territories and will make use of every legitimate weapon that God has placed in their hands to defend their national integrity. They will not allow themselves to be brow-beaten into submission to a decision obtained by shady means or through shameful pressure. They form today one granite-solid rock against which the frantic efforts of Zionists will beat in vain. Their faith in the justice of their cause will make them invincible and will prove adequate to repulse the successive waves of would-be invaders no matter from what quarter they come. This will not have been the first time that the Holy Land has witnessed an invasion from the West, and as sure as the Sun rises in the East and moves towards the West, we shall see this tidal wave of a new character recoil to the abyss from which it originated.

Linguistic Provinces

BY SHRI VENKATRAO ALUR

The recent statement by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of Government in the Indian Dominion Legislature in regard to the creation of linguistic provinces has really given rise to "mixed feelings" in the minds of the people as stated by six members of the Constituent Assembly representing Karnatak and Maharashtra.

It has created hope in the minds of the Kannadigas, because it is the first time that the National Government, through the mouthpiece of its Prime Minister, has committed itself to the formation of linguistic provinces, albeit the creation of Karnatak as a separate province appears to be given a secondary place.

It has created bitter disappointment because Karnatak has been in the vanguard in the fight for freedom and has consistently been a hundred per cent Congress Province.

WANTED CLEAR POLICY.

This bitterness and misunderstanding will, if at all, be accentuated by the Prime Minister's veiled reference to the earlier creation of the Andhra Province.

One can understand the enormous legacy of problems that have been the off-shoot of Partition. One would quickly concede the necessity of establishing a strong and stable central Government before attending to domestic problems. Do take reasonable time by all means to achieve this, but please do enunciate your clear policy regarding the fate of the millions of people who are craving for the freedom of cultural self-expression within the frame-work of all-India nationality. Why this preference to the Andhras? All the considerations put forward as obstacles to the immediate creation of Karnatak and Maharashtra as separate provinces apply to the Andhras as well. Have they not a border problem with Tamilnad, Orissa and Karnatak? There you have all the difficulties arising out of the "absence of clear demarcation and overlapping of cultural and linguistic areas." Have they not a States Problem of first magnitude in the Telugu-speaking areas of the Nizam's State? The Andhras might form an economically self-sufficient province; but have not the Kannadigas proved to the hilt that their province would be no less self-supporting economically, as was admitted by the Nehru Committee in by-gone days? Now the problem is much simpler as we need not entertain lavishly paid Governors and Ministers. It is stated that the creation of Karnatak and Maharashtra provinces would raise greater difficulties "as any marked change would probably affect the structure and economy of the provinces concerned." Whom would the proposed Karnatak province hit except perhaps the Bombay City which is fattening at the cost of the Kanada-speaking areas in the Province? And then a new criterion is sought to be established—"that any decisions taken would be acceptable to the neighbouring provinces concerned."/ Well, why not apply this to the Andhras as well? Will it be vouchsafed that the decisions to be taken in regard to the boundaries of the Andhra province will be acceptable to Karnatak, Tamilnad and Orissa? What guarantee is there that the unilateral decisions that would be taken in this regard would be welcomed by the neighbouring areas? The fact is that the problem is essentially the same everywhere, only its intensity and magnitude may vary; and it has to be solved one day or the other. We have learnt enough by experience to see that it can be solved only in an atmosphere of good-will and in a spirit of give and take. The Congress, despite Mahatmaji's recent statement in "Harijan", is still the strongest cementing force and the Congress leadership in Bombay and Madras can be relied upon for producing an agreed solution of the vexed boundaries problem. Then why delay and relegate the Kannadigas to a secondary place? Why not make another bold statement of policy and quell the misgivings in the minds of Kannadigas who see in Pandit Jawaharlal's statement nothing concrete, nothing definite *apropos* their claim for a separate province? For it is not clear whether Government will move in the forthcoming sessions of the Constituent Assembly for one or more Boundary Commissions *for demarcation of the Karnatak and Maharashtra provinces* whereas a definite hint is thrown that the Andhras would soon be having their province. The decision in this behalf could be implemented soon after the Constitution was adopted".

To the Kannadigas it is clear that despite the advent of freedom, their path is not strewn with roses. It is necessary that instead of resting on their oars they should redouble their efforts for the attainment of a separate united province, until the powers that be hearken to their cry.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Aligarh Today

Sir,—Only recently a correspondent from Allahabad wrote in the "Hindustan Times of 'Delhi' that out three thousand students of the Aligarh Muslim University, two thousand have left for Pakistan.

In fact the total strength of students was four thousand five hundred and not three thousand. It is also wrong to say that two thirds of them have left.

Upto April 1947 there was great dearth of accommodation in the hostels, libraries, laboratories and class rooms. The boarding house rooms built for three students each had to accommodate six and sometimes more than that number. This overcrowding was the greatest headache of the authorities. The exorbitant prices and the non-availability of the building material prevented the construction of new hostels and the teaching work, as well as the calm contented found at Aligarh.

The university authorities were making stupendous efforts to 'control' the evergrowing demand for accommodation when an unforeseen tide of events gave a new turn to the situation.

On the wake of India's partition (during the long vacations) widespread massacres in the East and West Punjab disturbed the means of communications on all unparalleled scale and uprooted millions of people from their home towns, with the result that for a large number of students and for some teachers also it became humanly impossible to join the university when it re-opened in October 1947.

But this is a temporary phase. The authorities have relaxed the rules of "in-time" admission and with the advent of gradual peace in the country the university is also growing in population.

At present the number of students is just the "normal" and there appears to be no lack of "life" or "activity" in the day today working of the various departments of the university. This assertion can be corroborated from the crowded Id Prayer on the cricket lawn, the overcrowded Strachey Hall and the Union Hall meetings on the occasion of the visit of Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Nov. 12, 1947 and the usual Juma prayer in the spacious university mosque.

We in the university, due to the very sympathetic attitude of the Central and Provincial Government towards us as well as the special efforts of the local officials feet ourselves absolutely safe. Our parents, relatives and friends abroad should not worry about us. We are neither terror-stricken nor panicky. Life goes on with perfect serenity and confidence.

The schemes of further expansion of the university are under active consideration of the university authorities without the least hitch or hesitation. The newly established engineering and Agricultural Colleges are progressing and the Medical College for which Rs. 50 lakhs were coestablished as soon as the promised recurring and non-recurring grants of the Government of India are sanctioned.

The appointment of Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan as Vice-Chancellor of the university and the presence of Nawab Said-ul-Mulk and Nawab Sadr Yar at Aligarh has contributed a great deal in allaying the fear even at times when there was widespread panic all round us. Their deep solicitude and active sympathy for the Institution is a great source of encouragement to every one of us here. All lovers of Aligarh should be grateful to them and extend to them their hand of co-operation at a time when it is most needed.—Yours etc.

Long Live Aligarh:
SYED ALTAF ALI

'Decontrol'

Sir,—Kindly excuse me if I have to say that your leader "Inviting Risks" expressing your apprehensions about the "decontrol policy" of the Govt., is rather a disappointing piece. Your arguments may be sound and your fears about the "unsocial dealer" who having beaten the administration once, may live in strong hopes of doing so again" may be quite justifiable. But is it not necessary that we as a nation should be prepared to run certain risks and suffer for a time in order to eradicate an evil system that has created the mean black-marketeer and corrupt Government official, if we desire to build up a real democracy with high ideals? It was under the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi that we fought the battle of our freedom against a mighty empire with the arms of truth and non-violence. Are we going to be cowed down by the "unsocial dealer" now? Is that same armament of soul force going to fail us now that we are free?

It is we-individuals —as members of a democracy that must strengthen the hands of our Government to fight out this evil by the methods of picketing, social boycotts and public denunciations of the evil doers in whatever elevated positions they may be. The energy of our youths, the Seva Dal, the R.S.S. etc. should henceforward be directed towards the eradication of the many social evils which have hitherto supplied food to the foreign gutter-inspectors of the type of Miss Mayo and Beverley Nichols. Our universities, colleges and schools and other public institutions should henceforward pay honours to persons of sterling character and not merely to monied people for their donations or Government officials for favours, if such men are morally low. Let us make it and follow, an unwritten law ourselves in our society that we honour a person for the greatness of his soul only.

And you journalists should write your scripts that will help our Government to raise the level of public morale that will disappoint the social evil-doer and make it hot for him to live in our society.—Yours, etc.

M. V. PANTVAIDYA.

Homage To Two Citizen Soldiers

Sir,—With great sorrow we have learnt about the deaths of two comrades Major V.K. Bhagwat and Lt. Col. A.B. Gajendragadkar E.D. These two gentlemen were scholars, educationists and citizen soldiers, and their untimely death is a loss to the community.

Some of us had the honour to serve under Prof. Gajendragadkar for over a decate in the 1st. Bombay Bn. U.T.C. Prof. Bhagwat was our collegue who succeeded Prof., Gajendragadkar in the command of the U.T.S. Battallion. They were both respected and adored by all ranks. They were the pioneers of the I.T.F. and both of them had given their time and energy to the cause of Military Training for the University students.

Sir, there are many of our cadets now in the army who have been shocked to hear the sad demise of these popular citizen soldiers at a time when their labours are about to fructify. On behalf of the past cadets and myself—their old companion—beg to record our sense of grief and bereavement. We record our appreciation of their services to the student community.—Yours etc.

S. C. DIXIT. MAJOR
Royal Indian Military College,
Jullundur.

Muslims & Indian Union

Sir,— Much is spoken and written about the loyalty of the Indian Muslims; your esteemed columns have published enough about it. This would not add anything new to that. But it will enable your readers to view at this problem from a new angle. Therefore, I consider it is necessary to request you to please publish these few lines in your esteemed daily.

1. Islam enjoins a Muslim to remain true to the salt he eats. Failure in this behalf would brand him as "Namak Haram". Just as a Muslim is asked to serve his master loyally and faithfully, in the same way, nay much more so, he is asked to remain loyal to his State under whose protection he lives. Our Holy Prophet has in his tradition enjoined his followers to exhibit his unflinching loyalty to the Government or the State in which they live. Quite consistently with the teachings of the Holy Quran, and the traditions of the Prophet of Islam Qaide Azam Mohed Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan has asked the Musalmans of Indian Union to exhibit their unflinching loyalty to our Government. For the very reasons, Chaudri Khaliquzzan, the ex-leader of the 'Muslim League Party" in the Constituent Assembly of India, gave a practical proof of the loyalty of the Muslim by saluting to our "National Flag" on the first day. These are enough to open the eyes of our Muslim brethren to go along the right path and to dispel the fears of these who still doubt the loyalty of the Indian Musalmans.—Yours, etc.

—A. M. KAZI

Dharwar.

S. S. Ramdas Fund

Sir,—I have sent £25 in currency notes as contribution to s.s. "Ramdas" Fund. It was passed in the final meeting by the Passengers on the board s.s. "Strathmore" which arrived first in Bombay after India was freed and left with me as the treasurer and president, Miss Frene Talyarkhan, Editor, 'Trend', to send the sum to any funds we prefer.

This amount was the balance of the large sum raised by me and the secretary, Major Karnic, on board for the celebration of the Independence Day, and I, therefore, request you to publish this for the information of all the passengers, who were on board and who had donated.

You will be interested to know that the Independence Day was observed and sweets were distributed, and Hindusthan and Pakistan Flags were hoisted and presented to the Captain of the vessel, who as well as the crew had given us all the help and co-operation to celebrate this auspicious day. All the passengers of different communities and also European ladies, gents and children had taken active part and enjoyed the day heartily.

Also a special dinner was arranged by the Captain and the President Miss Frene Talyarkhan, had given a short speech on the occasion and prayed that Hindusthan and Pakistan may enjoy the happiness and freedom in their respective territories and work in unity and in harmony for the good of the country. Though her wish has not been fully fulfilled, we all hope and pray that very soon both the Dominions will do so in the near future.—Yours, etc.

H. DINSHAW DUNGOR.

Bandra.

Karnatak Province

Sir,—Shri. T. Prakasam, Ex-Premier of Madras, during his recent visit to Bellary is reported to have made a public statement that the Andhras would be getting their province "within 60 days" and that they had earned it "by dint of their strength." He is also reported to have said that the three talukas of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg were bound to go to Andhras.

This pre-supposes that the Ex-Premier of Madras has had assurances regarding a very early formation of the Andhra province from knowledgeable circles of the Government of India. If the Government of India have decided to give priority to the Andhras and relegate other linguistic provinces, notably Karnatak, to a secondary place, then the decision is most unfortunate. The Kannadigas feel that the whole of Bellary District should form part of Karnatak and any unilateral decision to hand over the three abovementioned talukas to the Andhras without a proper enquiry will be deeply resented by them. The recent statement by our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding linguistic proovinces containing a veiled reference to the earlier creation of the Andhra provifce, has raised a hornest's nest and it is the duty of the Government of India to quell the misgivings felt throughout Karnatak, by issuing another reassuring statement that the linguistic provinces question would not be tackled piecemeal.

The Council of Action of our Mahasamiti will be meeting this month-end at Kasargod (S. K.) to give a clear mandate to the people at this juncture.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. DODDAMETI, M.L.A.,
Hon. General Secretary.
Karnatak Unification
Mahasamiti, Hubli

India's Lingua Franca

Sir,—It is assumed that Hindi is already an international language in India, but this statement would have to be revised if we consider the facts recently published by the Statistical Handbook issued by the Constituent Assembly of India; on page 3 of which are tabulated the following figures:—

Population of India, according to languages:—Tamil: 18,517,419, Telugu: 16,840,433; Malayalam: 3,726,690 Kanarese, 1,672,590.

If we total the Dravidian languages group we find that they are spoken by not less than 40,757,137 people. Hindustani is spoken by a very small section, i.e., 3 per cent of the people and to make it the Lingua Franca of India would create another crisis in the development of New India.

English has been studied by the people both of the Dravidian and Aryan stock since the advent of British rule in India and it has now become the common language for intellectual and public use. There can be no doubt that the English language has now achieved a place of pride in global diplomacy as well as in commerce. It has been proved that English is a branch of the great Indo-European family of languages, which in various forms has been promoting the upward march of human civilisation for over two thousand years. To advocate the abolition of English would amount to supporting a total blackout in the world of thought.

Those who wish to abolish English do so merely because it was the language of the ruling race, but the ruling race have left in India many things which the people can profitably follow and their language is one of them.—Yours etc.

ANGELO MOSES.
Professor of Philosophy,
Khalsa College, Matunga.

Ration

Sir,—Bombay City is to be in the list of ration cities. But the Government have so drastically cut the quantum of rice and wheat that it is as good as not distributed at all. Further, sometimes they are not available at all. This amounts to systematic and slow starvation. In India, everywhere, we hear of improvements. It seems the people of Bombay have been destined to suffer. The worst sufferers are the middle class people.—Yours, etc.

A. K. RAMAIYER.

Postal Employees' Grievance

Sir,—I am writing a few lines for the consideration of the public in general and the Postal Union and the Postal authorities in particular.

The P. M. G. staff is fortunate enough to enjoy all weekly Sundays and holidays. But some departments like Mails, etc. which are under P. M. are kept open on all days and the staff therein is has to work on all such days. This staff is denied even a weekly off-day which even employees in private concerns enjoy after a week's work. Employees of private establishments can approach the Government for getting their grievances redressed. But in these departments the questions is: Whom to approach to have the grievances redressed.

It is only at times when we are calling for extra duty on holidays or Sundays that we get an off day.

I do not want to suggest that the postal work should be stopped on all holidays. Yet I make bold to suggest that an employee who works on holidays can conveniently be given a day off during the next week. The off day granted should not be at the sweet will of the authorities, but it should be granted as a matter of right to the clerk to be enjoy during the succeeding week.

Normally clerks are entitled to some privilege leave. I fully realise that every clerk cannot expect to get such leave for mere asking. But in this department it takes six months—at times even a year—before the application for leave meets the 'Kind' sanction of the authorities!!! and by the time such sanction is received the employee has possibly no useful purpose left in enjoying the leave.

In short, these employees are 'educated coolies' and their eternal question is: Whom to approach for redress? We have tried through the Postal Union and Postmen Union but all in vain.

I hope this public announcement would at least be of some use.—Yours, etc.

'A HARASSED CLERK'.

Bombay.

The student who could not study —

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News From City Markets

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The Local Bullion Market was quiet with scattered selling forward Silver opened at Rs. 167/12 and declined at Rs. 167/4 on increased selling but steadied at Rs. 167/8 on scattered buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168/6. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 104/14 and after declining at Rs. 104/10 steadied at Rs. 104/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 105/- while sovereigns were done at Rs. 67/8.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	6	0
Forward Silver	167	8	0
Ready Gold	105	0	0
Forward Gold	104	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The local cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 518/- for January delivery while March was quoted at Rs. 509/- There was moderate liquidation and January declined at Rs. 515/- and March at Rs. 507/-. At this level there was short covering which improved January at Rs. 518/- while March was quoted at Rs. 509/-.

Later on there was scattered selling which brought down January at Rs. 517/- while March was quoted at Rs. 508/8.

Thereafter the market ruled quiet on increased selling in near months and January declined at Rs. 513/8. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. Jan.	514	0	0
I.C.C. March	506	0	0
I.C.C. May	509	0	0
I.C.C. July	514	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	517	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay Dec. 26.

The produce markets was quiet towith moderate selling influenced by lower upcountry advices. Later groundnuts quoted at Rs. 45/2. In the local market there was absence of demand and quotations were as under. Groundnuts Khandesh ready were nominally quoted at Rs. 32/- Bold December January were quoted at Rs. 30/10 and February Mach at 30/8 Groundnuts oil December was placed at Rs. 17/10. January at Rs. 17/8 and February at Rs. 17/9.

CASTORSEEDS: Ready were quoted at Rs. 33/- May delivery opened at Rs. 142/14 and improved at Rs. 143/2 but declined at Rs. 142/10.

LINSEED: Ready was quoted Rs. 28/9 while February March business was reported at Rs. 28/9.

At the close Castorseeds May delivery were done at Rs. 142/4.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Dec. 26.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185; Quilandy 190/200; Fibre Garbled 130; Ungarbled 120; Cocoanuts Raw 115; Dry 155; Cocoanut Oil 405; Copra Office 282/8; Dilpasand 315; Madrasnottam 325; Pepper Wynaad 740; Country 725; Dry Ginger Chernad 260; Ernad 240; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 60/65; Junglewood 28/31; Vellapine 46/50; Benteak 55/60; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 3/3/4; Teak 12/17/8; Rosewood 12/18.

KUTCH HUNDI.

BHUJ, Dec. 25.

Hundi Buyers 306, Sellers 307, Silver 158, Gold Rs. 101.

Momins Pledge Support To Indian Dominion

Reaffirm Full Faith In Azad's Leadership

LUCKNOW, Dec. 25, (A.P.I.): The working committee of the All-India Momin Conference met here today under the presidentship of Mr. Abdur Qaiyum Ansari, President of the All-India Momin Conference.

A resolution adopted by the committee declared that the Momins of the Indian Dominion had complete faith and full confidence in the leadership of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and sincerely believed that at this critical juncture in the history of the Muslims of India, it was the Maulana alone who could save them from the "impending catastrophe and ruination" brought about by the division of the country and the "most-condemned" two-nation theory of the Muslim League.

The committee decided to participate in the ensuing Indian Dominion Muslim Conference to be held at Lucknow under the presidentship of Maulana Azad.

"The Momin conference" said another resolution, "is primarily and essentially a socio-economic body started with the fundamental object of ameliorating the condition of Momins and other backward Muslims and for their economic and social uplift. It evidently has no political ideology of its own nor has it any particular political objective to achieve. It has always been advocating the policy and objective of the Congress. That is, the attainment of complete independence and establishment of pure and unalloyed nationalism. In view of this the question of eschewing politics and the demands for the liquidation of the Momin conference does not arise at all and is altogether uncalled for and unjustified."

"Allies Provoked War"

Tojo's Accusation

Asserts Conflict Was Only In Self-Defence And Not A Violation Of International Law

TOKYO, December 26, (Reuter): General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Wartime Premier accused the Allies of having "absolutely provoked" war to force the United States into the European conflict when he took the stand today before the International Tribunal trying Japan's alleged major war criminals here.

Tojo asserted that because the United States knew Japan's secret code it was fully aware of the plans for the attack on Pearl Harbour and with Britain decided in November 1941 to enter into war against Japan by forcing her to commit the first open act.

Arrested by the Allies when he attempted suicide in September 1945 Tojo alone of the wartime German, Italian, Japanese triumvirate has been brought to trial. He has to answer charges raging from responsibilities for murder to waging aggressive war.

In a 50,000-word deposition he did not attempt to prove his own innocence and denied the responsibility for the war decision nor the ensuing acts and he accepted administrative responsibility for the treatment of war prisoners on the notorious Burma-Siam railway.

Tojo said "I believe firmly and will contend to the last that it was a war of self-defence and in no manner a violation of the presently acknowledged international law.

TOJO BLAMES HIMSELF FOR DEFEAT

"Never at any time did I believe that the waging of this war would or could be challenged by the victors as an international crime or that the regularly constituted officials of the vanquished nation would be charged individually as criminals under any recognised law" Tojo declared.

For the loss of the war Tojo blamed only himself. "As to the responsibility for defeat I feel it devolves upon myself as Prime Minister. Responsibility in that sense I am not only willing but sincerely desire to accept."

Tojo contended that outlook for war against Britain and the United States the greatest powers in the world was not very hopeful but under economic strangulation and military encirclement Japan had no alternative but to fight.

Tojo described his summons from the Emperor to form a Cabinet in October 1941 as "completely beyond my conjecture" but having accepted he decided to choose his Cabinet single-handed reserving for himself the War and Home Ministries.

Throughout his testimony Tojo declared his Emperor's innocence with frequent reference to "His Majesty's peace-loving spirit."

The full responsibility for the decision to go to war on December 1, 1941 was that of the Cabinet the Ministers and members of the High Command but absolutely not that of the Emperor, he claimed.

OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM

Accepting responsibility for treatment of war prisoners on the Burma-Siam Railway and elsewhere Tojo remarked that the Japanese conception of prisoners was different from the American or European as the Japanese since ancient times had deemed it most degrading to be taken prinsoner at all. The Geneva protocol had not been ratified by Japan.

Tojo emphasised Japan's leading Pan-Asian roll and the freedom it won for nations "plundered" by Britain and others.

Japan opposed Communism because she wished to save East Asia from the danger of Bolshevisation Tojo said. "The present condition of the world, two years after the end of world war two, eloquently tells how important these barriers were for peace in the world" he added.

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It is wonderful invention of the Twentieth Century and EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD. After taking OTOGEN Ladies get back that Rose-Bud Beauty and charming figure of school girl age. Lighter, brighter, luckier days are in store for both men and women who start using OTOGEN. Start taking OTOGEN immediately and live for 100 years young, fit, strong and healthy with Roses on the face. It makes appetite so keen that even a weak man can easily digest one pound or more butter every day. The great Scientists and experienced doctors have been astonished and amazed to see the results given by OTOGEN.

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Britain's Best Christmas Gifts

LONDON, Dec. 25. (Reuter): Among Britain's best Christmas and New Year presents are several dollar-saving trade agreements she has recently concluded and those she hopes to see successfully signed early in 1948, together numbering about one dozen.

Some of these agreements have directly saved or will directly save dollars by enabling Britain to switch her resources of vital imports from hard to soft currency markets. Others will ensure that Britain can increasingly pay her way over the coming months with goods and thus be able to reduce payments from her dwindling supplies of gold and dollars.

The recently signed Australia wheat agreement is the outstanding example of the first type since it will relieve Britain of the necessity to buy any United States wheat for herself or the British colonies.

The agreement with Russia, which is expected by authoritative circles in London to be signed shortly after Christmas, is one of the leading examples of the second type. It should guarantee Britain about twice the quantity of coarse grains that she received from all sources last year. This, in time, should mean more bacon and more eggs for the British breakfast table, and in return Britain will pay in industrial goods, which Russia needs to restore the ravages of war.

The vital Argentine trade negotiations are reported from Buenosaires to be "making good progress" and authoritative quarters in London hope an agreement will be signed "early in the New Year".

It is still hoped here that a trade agreement with Yugoslavia will be signed early in 1948. It is hoped that Britain may open trade negotiations with Rumania and Czechoslovakia early in 1948.

'FLOODLIGHT FARMERS'

BLOEMFONTEIN, (Reuter): Night-ploughing operations are now in full swing in the Orange Free State maize belt. Farmers and their labourers are working in the fields with bright spotlights on their tractors and under specially-erected floodlights.

The reason for the haste to plough by day and night is that the moisture content of the soil must be exactly right to ensure germination of the seed. The best yields are obtained from seed planted late in October and early in November.

The operations are being facilitated by the fact that the ground was thoroughly deep-ploughed during the winter.

In spite of heavy hail damage the Orange Free State is expecting a record wheat crop this season.

In many districts the wheat is already full in the ear and the recent rains have more than compensated for the hail damage.

Many farmers were unlucky, however. In the Dewetsdorp district a hail storm lasting 10 minutes caused damage estimated at nearly £20,000.

Prospects for the harvesting of the wheat crop are not good in view of the continued shortage of agricultural machinery.

WORLD MARKETS FOR S. AFRICAN EMERALDS

Stocks Accumulate After Indian Trade Ban

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter): South African emeralds, said to be equal in quality to the finest gems in the world, are finding new markets in the United States, Australia and Switzerland.

Stocks of emeralds have been accumulating in the Union for some time through India's trade boycott of South Africa. The main demand for emeralds had previously come from India.

Mr. W. F. Edney, who has just arrived in the Union and intends to settle here, said he hopes to develop outlets for South African precious stones of all kinds. He has close knowledge and contacts with markets for gems all over the world.

Other producing countries subject their emeralds to strict state control and output is restricted. There is no control in the Union, however, he said.

The emerald has always ranked second to the diamond as a gem. Prices have varied from time to time, and at present good cut stones are worth about £30 a carat.

Mr. Edney hopes to develop export of South African tourmaline and Aqualarine.

So far opens have not been found in the Union, but when he was in Australia he was instrumental in opening new coal deposits which have achieved good sales in other parts of the world.

BARMAIDS FIGHT BAN

DETROIT (Reuter).—The United States Supreme Court has been asked to decide whether women of the State of Michigan shall be allowed to serve behind public house bars.

Four would-be barmaids, staging a court fight against a recent state ordinance forbidding them to pursue their occupation, have given notice of an appeal to the nation's highest tribunal.

The law, passed last year, cuts women out of her bar work unless they are wives or daughters of male tavern proprietors. A three-judge Federal Court decided recently that the state only sought to "protect" its women, and declined to interfere.

First Philippine Diplomat For London

MANILA: (Reuter).—First diplomat to represent the infant Philippine Republic at the Court of St. James will be Don Ramon Fernandez.

60-year old local shipping magnate who spent four years in London at the turn of the century and, a frequent visitor to Britain since then, has many friends and business acquaintances there.

Born in Manila in 1878, Don Ramon Fernandes comes from a family whose vast sugar interests were swept away by the Filipino insurrection against the Spanish in 1898.

He studied in London, at Kensington College, and later at Faraday House. He is married but has no children.

CITY OLDER THAN UR UNEARTHED IN IRAQ

BAGHDAD (Reuter): An Iraqi expedition is shortly to resume excavations begun last year at Tel-Abi-Shahrain, site of ancient Eridu, 15 miles south of Ur-of-the-Chaldeans.

The excavations are expected to reveal much about the temple-dotted city of 4,000 B.C., the first city created by the gods, according to the Sumerian legend of creation, and first site of human habitation in South Iraq.

Standing on a raised plateau, its lay-out indicates that it was at the time surrounded by the waters of the Persian Gulf. As a holy city it was inhabited up to 2,200 B.C. Among its temple ruins stands a Ziggurat (staged tower) similar to the one at Ur.

The chief deity of Eridu was Enki, god of the Deep and Wisdom, and his temple was called "Abso", which means the ocean.

Last season's work, exploratory in character, yielded several temples dating back to the earliest culture in South Iraq.

POISON GAS EASES CANCER SUFFERING

BOSTON (Massachusetts), (Reuter). Discovery that the poison gas nitrogen mustard, developed during the war, can give relief from suffering in some cases of cancer has been reported to the Radiological Society of North America here.

In no kind of cancer, however, has nitrogen mustard caused a cure, or anything more than the pain relief, it was emphasised.

Since the war, 50 kinds of this gas have been made by chemists and tested on mice in the hope of finding one that might do better, or be less difficult to take.

These reports were made by several doctors from Memorial Hospital, New York.

A man with lung cancer was brought to the hospital with apparently only two or three weeks to live. He was treated with nitrogen mustard, and two weeks later walked out the hospital, temporarily almost well. There was a second similar lung case. In both the cancers came back, however.

The results, although they only relieve pain, were reported as encouraging the hope that it may be possible to find a chemical that will go further, and perhaps all the way, toward curing cancer.

ONE KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 25 (API).—Four prominent businessmen of Bhagalpur were injured, one of them fatally, as the result of car accident near village Punsia in Bankag sub-division last evening, according to a report received here.

U. S. TOLL OF ACCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25. (U.P.A.): A United Press of America survey showed that since 5 p.m. Christmas Eve 92 persons have died in miscellaneous accidents, 73 in traffic and 19 in other fashions.

DEFENCE OF DURBAN PLANS MAY BE CHANGED

DURBAN (Reuter): Important changes in plans for the defence of Durban may be made as a result of the recent visit of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

It is understood that Lord Montgomery was amazed to find so many important industries so closely settled within the limits of the city and that he made certain suggestions about the reorganisation of present installations and the needs of the future.

It would cost millions of pounds to disperse the closely packed industries of Durban.

Refrigerator Fire Puzzles Police

MANILA (Philippines): (Reuter).—A fire which started in a cold storage compartment here and destroyed a large quantity of Australian beef puzzled the police.

When smoke was seen pouring from the compartment firemen entered in gas masks and found that the cloth wrappers round the meat were on fire. No reason for the outbreak could be found. There was no electric wiring near the spot.

MADRAS COMMUNAL CONCORD CONFERENCE

MADRAS, December 26. (API): Representatives of several communities and youth organisations gathered here last night for the opening session of the first Madras Communal Concord Conference.

Mr. M Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works and Information, inaugurating the conference, said that though the province was free from communal troubles they could not be blind to what was taking place in other parts of the country and cautioned that they must be ever vigilant for the maintenance of peace and harmony.

Religion should be well understood, he said, and the interests of the masses should be the dominant urge for all their acts if communal strife was to be avoided. The conference will meet again this afternoon to discuss resolutions.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25. (A. P. I.): "The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has been invited by the Government of India to hold its next meeting in India sometime in May", said the Secretary to the Commission, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, broadcasting from All-India Radio, Calcutta, yesterday.

'OUR STATE MUST REMAIN SECULAR'

Krishna Menon Calls Indians To Fight For Democracy

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26. (A.P.I.): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, speaking at a Christmas function at the Y.M.C.A New Delhi, said that the achievement of India's leaders and the patience and fortitude of her people had evoked admiration and respect from the statesmen and ordinary people of almost every country in which he had been. "That is a priceless asset which has to be detained, nursed and treasured", he added.

Continuing Mr. Menon said:—"But for the general sympathy and goodwill towards us in the world our tasks would be far more difficult. But no amount of goodwill or understanding from outside would be a substitute for the necessary effort from our own people, and the greatest effort of all must be our determination to make this country a land where difference in religion, caste, creed or social distinctions should not come in the way of individual progress. Our State must remain secular".

Mr. Menon said he had never hidden the magnitude of our troubles, but equally he had been careful to emphasise the strength of our determination to overcome them.

What we had witnessed in the way of communal warfare was really very small compared to the economic and social problems that this country would have to face in the course of its social transformation.

The creators of wealth, the working people of the world, would rightly demand their share in the fashioning of the future. If those who were responsible for Government in any country disregarded that demand, they would do so at their peril. Therefore, the contribution that Indian men and women had to make was to try to find some means for the extension of what was called democracy in the fields of social, industrial and economic existence. If they did not do that, it would lead to a disharmony which would extend to the roots of our being, shake our stability from time to time, disturb our economic structure and make it impossible for us to exist in the world.

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Malt extract, specially refined fats, eggs, sugars, glucose and orange juice, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc.—that is Virol. A concentrated food of proved growth-promoting value.

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The Cigarette that is solidly satisfying, for it has that small difference, that makes the Orient different and so popular.
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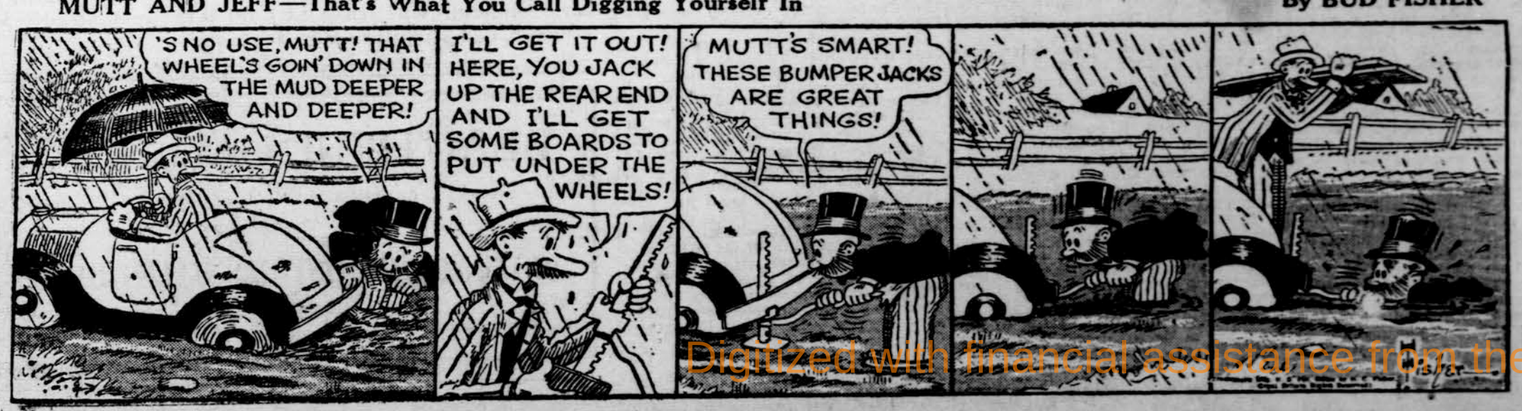
MUTT AND JEFF—That's What You Call Digging Yourself In — By BUD FISHER


'S NO USE, MUTT! THAT WHEEL'S GOIN' DOWN IN THE MUD DEEPER AND DEEPER!
I'LL GET IT OUT! HERE, YOU JACK UP THE REAR END AND I'LL GET SOME BOARDS TO PUT UNDER THE WHEELS!
MUTT'S SMART! THESE BUMPER JACKS ARE GREAT THINGS!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful, charming, smart, cultured and educated bride from any of the respectable Maharashtrian Brahmin (Deshasth, Koknasth, Karhada) Communities, willing to travel foreign countries aged about 22-25 for a Maharashtrian Graduate Jahagirdar widower aged 30. Correspond with Photos. City Post Box No. 584 Poona. (7700)

Wanted a suitable match for a Matric passed and well cultured Brahmin girl, aged 17 years, knowing music. No caste restriction; but the boy's family must be vegetarian. Only those who have stable monthly income over Rs. 1,000/- need negotiate. Apply Box No. 7770 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted well established bridegroom of high status for Sikh officer's daughter (23), M.A. girl student. No caste restrictions. Address C. H. Kunte, 781 Aditwar, Nasik. 7781

Wanted: Suitable matches for two beautiful well educated Ahluwalia (Sikh) girls No cast restriction. Correspond to Box No. 7759, "Bombay Chronicle".

PERSONAL ADLETS

Dr. K. M. Agarwal of Delhi, Eye-Specialist can be consulted in the morning at Nature Cure Hospital, Malad and in the evening at Habib Building, opposite Kemp & Co., Charni Road, between 5 and 8 p.m. (7790)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately an Account-ant with knowledge of typing and general office routine. A fresh B. Com., or experienced undergraduate preferred. Apply to R. M. Desai, The Hirjee Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13. (6693)

Wanted an experienced Foreman for a Boiled Sugar Confectionery Factory. Persons having atleast ten years actual working experience and who can produce various types of quality products need only apply in their own hand stating qualifications, experience, salary expected, etc. to Box No. 7784 "Bombay Chronicle."

Following urgently needed for Technical School Imperial Government of Ethiopia Automobile Sanitary and Radio Engineers to proceed to Ethiopia early January 1948, excellent terms offered, stating age, qualifications, religion, teaching experience. Apply Box No 7778 " Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Efficient Advertisement Manager. Only experienced man need apply with details of experience and salary: Yugantar Ltd., Cama Bldgs., Dalal St., Fort. Bombay 1. (7791)

Wanted a Spinning Master, having good qualifications and experience for a running worsted spinning plant of 2500 spindles. Apply to Post Box No. 20 Amritsar, giving minimum salary acceptable. 7768

Wanted C.K.P. Graduates, or Officers for C.K.P. most beautiful and educated girls of 21 and 23. Write immediately. Behind City Post, Wagh Pleader, 1734, Shukrawar, Poona. (7695)

Applications are invited for the post of Superintendent, Central Jail, Junagadh. Grade Rs. 150-10-200 E.B. 10-250, but higher initial pay will be given for special qualifications. Post permanent and pensionable. Services would be terminable at three months' notice on either side. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Candidate if called for interview will have to come at his own expense. The person selected will be on probation for six months during which services will be terminable at a month's notice. Applicants should apply before 15th January, 1948, stating their academic qualifications, experience, native place and age and enclosing copies of testimonials to the Administrator, Junagadh State. (6675)

Wanted a B. Ag., with experience of Sugar Cane plantation—five years experience preferred. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary to Box No. 7765, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Surveyors for lift irrigation scheme. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 7764, "Bombay Chronicle.

If you want any kind of Employment in India or Abroad apply for terms' (stating Qualifications and Desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment Agents, Subathu (Simla Hills). (7665)

Applications are invited from influential persons to sell a few forfeited Shares of M/s National Nutriments Ltd (famous Vita-Milk MFG.) Highest Dividend paid as:—Ordinary Shares at 20 per cent. Defd Shares at 100 per cent and Pref Shares at 7 1/2 per cent. Apply sharp to the Managing Agents. 12 Chowringhee Square. Calcutta 6281

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BUSINESS NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM all concerned that Mr. D. K. BHATNAGAR previously working as our Representative is no longer in our service since long. Parties dealing with him will do so at their own responsibility and risk.

(Sd.) D. R. KAPIL,
Organiser & Chief Editor,
Aryan Publishing Bureau, Delhi.
Dt. 6th Dec. '47. (7792)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States for temporary posts of Information Officer (External) under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Pay Rs. 720-40-1000 with special pay Rs. 300/- p.m. PLUS allowances.

QUALIFICATIONS: Good academic record, personality and experience in journalism and/or public relations, or intelligence work in the Army essential. Preference will be given to those who have held a responsible position on an English or an Indian language newspaper or news agency of standing and have the requisite background of Indian and International affairs. Experience of newspaper reporting, interviewing, sub-editing, writing of feature articles required. Candidates with travel experience and ability to get on with peoples of other countries will be preferred. Candidates should submit cuttings from newspapers of their published articles, signed or unsigned. Age 25-45 years relaxable in case of Departmental candidates.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, and should reach not later than the 15th January, 1948. (6681)

G. I. P. RLY. — TENDERS.

The DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 6-1-1948 for the supply of Pulses at the Railway's Grainshops on the Poona and Bhusaval Divisions. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway at Poona and Bhusawal. 6654

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Pen, personal friends introduced for social contact, arts, hobbies business. India, abroad Prospectus free. Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. (7391)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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Steel Heart, Best Medicine, Heart Disease, General Debility Rs. 50/- monthly. Jayant Pharmacy, Wadhwan City. (7676)

Which is impossible, may be possible by the grace of God. So uncurable wind trouble may be cured by the Grace of God. "Ashes Dust" cures acidity and wind troubles like magic, Rs. 15|- per phial, V.P. charges extra, Menaka Debi, 19, S. N Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462E

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MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Quotations required immediately for Ovaltine, Glaxo, and Switches, etc. Apply Swamy & Co., Car. Street, Madras 15. (7775)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs. 180- Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S. cables all sizes good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No. 3985, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st January, 1948. that day being a Public Holiday (NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. ROBERTSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1947. (6682)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advertisement No. 17.

A SELECTION is to be made from among TEMPORARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT servants to fill on a permanent basis certain vacancies reserved for them during the war in the cadres of Programme Executive and Programme Supervisor, All India Radio. Any person who was employed TEMPORARILY in these posts before the 31st December, 1945, or held an appointment in a parallel post having regard to duties, status and pay during the period between 3rd September, 1939 and 31st December, 1945 (both dates inclusive) can apply. Candidates must be at least graduates of a recognised University and should not be more than 35 years of age on 1st January, 1946 provided that in calculating age candidates may deduct from their real age the length of their temporary service during the war up to 31st December, 1945. Age limits can be relaxed up to 3 years in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates. Further details and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Kennedy House Annexe, Simla. Last date for the submission of applications 31st January, 1948. (6687)

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE PUBLISHED on 25-11-47 in respect of Mr. P. R. Sharma, Railway Road, Aligarh, Advertisement Agent for Government of India publications is hereby CANCELLED.

(Sd.) S. N. CHATTERJI.
Manager of Publications,
Civil Lines. Delhi. (6690)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER invites tenders for the supply of stationery, drawing and surveying materials required by various Municipal Departments for the year ending 28th February, 1949.

Tender forms containing directions and conditions of contract can be had at Rs. 1/8/- per set of two copies plus Re. 0-0-9. Sales-Tax from the office of the Municipal Commissioner, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

Tenders should be submitted on Wednesday, 7th January, 1948, before 1 P. M. (B.T.) (6683)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 20-2-1948 for a permanent and pensionable post of REPORTER IN URDU. PAY:— Rs. 200-10-400 per mensem (subject to revision) PLUS dearness allowance. AGE:— Not more than 30 years on 1-4-1948 EXCEPT in the case of Bombay Government servants. Applications from overage candidates may be considered if none within the prescribed limit is available. QUALIFICATIONS:—Ability to write 100 words per minute in shorthand in Urdu. Knowledge of (i) shorthand in English at 100 words per minute, (ii) typewriting in English at 30 words per minute preferred. Before confirmation the selected candidate will be required to pass a test in Devnagri or Balbodh and tests in shorthand and typewriting in English at 100 and 30 words per minute respectively. A fee of Rs. 10/- is payable WITH APPLICATION. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for annas eight payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED. (6685)

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment as Pilot on probation, at Mormugao Harbour from candidates possessing the following qualifications:—

(a) He must hold a certificate of competency as a Master valid in India.
(b) He must have served as a Chief Officer.
(c) He must be not less than 25 and not more than 35 years of age.

2. The scale of pay will be Rs. 300-20-500. Higher starting pay than the minimum will be considered for applicants with exceptional qualifications.

3. Preference will be given to Portuguese subjects and those having a local knowledge of navigation within Mormugao Harbour limits.

4. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 11-1-1948 and be accompanied by copy of birth certificate and certificates testifying to the candidate's good conduct and ability, during a period of not less than three years immediately preceding the date of application.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the Chief Operating Superintendent, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras 3, to whom all applications should be addressed.

(Sd.) P. A. F. CORY,
Chief Operating Superintendent.
Madras, 16th December, 1947. (6581)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1948, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.

2-3. Letters from the authorities of the (2) Passengers and Traffic Relief Association; and (3) Dawoodbhoy Tayabbhoy Muslim Women's Handicraft Institute—Forwarding for information copies of the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

4. Letters from the Hon. Secretary, Tardeo Vyayam Shala—Applying for grant-in-aid of the institution for the year 1948-49.

5. Letters from the General Secretary, Dadar Bhagini Samaj—Applying for a grant-in-aid of the Samaj for the year 1948-49, and stating reasons for the delay in sending the application.

6. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, requesting the Corporation to send their delegates to the Health Congress to be held at Harrogate in May 1948.

7. Letter from the Chairman, First Bombay Provincial Physical Education Conference—Requesting appointment of two representatives of the Corporation on the Executive Committee of the Conference.

8. Letter from Messrs. Madhavprasad & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Sitaram Navalgadia—Claiming damages alleged to have been caused to their client by a tramway accident.

9. Letter from Messrs. Sunkersett and Vaidya, Solicitors—Claiming damages on behalf of their client, Mr. Yeshwant Dhondiba Bankar, for his alleged wrongful dismissal from Municipal service.

10. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1948-49, framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Regarding an increase in the Conveyance Allowance attached to the post of the Test Audit Officer.

12. Regarding the creation of a separate section for Budget and Administration work in the Chief Accountant's Department, etc.

13. Regarding a contract for the work of constructing a portion of the ovoid sewer in Sewri Wadala Area.

14. Regarding Budget transfer statements.

15. Recommending additional grant to meet payment of certain bills for brokerage in respect of disposal of Municipal land.

16. Recommending additional grant to supplement the Budget grants for medicines, diets, etc., at Arthur Road Hospital.

17. Recommending additional grant to supplement the Budget provisions for rent for telephones, etc., for Water Works Department.

18. Regarding the work of constructing a portion of Tejpal Road, etc.

19. Regarding the programmes for the improvement of street lighting.

20. Regarding revised estimates for replacement of certain pumping units at the Mahim Pumping Station.

21. Regarding the work of extending the existing Mango Shed at the Arthur Crawford Market.

22. Regarding the work of extending the Fish Section at the Arthur Crawford Market.

23. Regarding a proposal to increase the grant given to the Municipal Boy Scouts Association for welfare work at Kasarwadi Centre.

24. Regarding a proposal to allow the Medical Assistants in charge of Municipal Free Dispensaries to join Refresher Courses to be started at the K.E.M. Hospital, etc.

25. Regarding contracts for the work of providing S. W. drain at Love Grove Road and for the supply of Hume Pipes therefor.

26. Recommending additional grants to meet charges incurred by different Departments in excess of the Budget grants for the year 1946-47.

27. Regarding the work of providing electric lamps on Road No. 19 in Sion-Matunga Estate, etc.

28. Regarding the Award of the Industrial Court in the matter of the dispute between the Bombay Municipality and its employees, etc.

29. Recommending an advance to meet the part cost of an apparatus required for the Physiology Department of the Seth G. S. M. College.

30. Recommending additional grant to supplement the Budget provision for payment of Taxes in respect of properties in charge of the Water Works Department.

31. Regarding the work of reconstructing the existing Female Block at the Turner Sanatorium, etc.

32. Regarding the work of constructing a Badminton Court and a Canteen for the students of the Seth G. S. Medical College.

33. Regarding the work of cement grouting a portion of the waste-weir of the Tansa Dam.

34. Recommending additional grant to meet the cost of the purchase of a new Refrigerator for the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

35. Regarding the creation of certain temporary posts.

36. Recommending additional grant to supplement the Budget provisions for printing, etc., for the Licensing Department.

37. Regarding the fixing of securities to be furnished by certain staff of the Assessment and Collection Department.

38. Recommending additional grant to supplement the Budget provision for temporary establishment for the Markets and Slaughter Houses Department.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

39. Regarding the extension of the building period in respect of certain plots in ex-Trust Estates.

40. Regarding the acquisition of certain property in connection with the work of covering, etc., the open storm water channel near the Dadar Purification Works.

41. Regarding the assignment of the lease of certain plots in Colaba Reclamation Estate.

42-43. Regarding permission to construct a basement floor in the buildings on certain plots in (42) Worli Estate; and (43) Dadar-Matunga Estate.

44. Regarding an application for lease of a plot in Sewri-Wadala North Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

45. Regarding revised estimates for the work of converting the store-room and the servants' quarters at the Nair Hospital into Post-Mortem Room and Kitchen Room.

46. Regarding a suggestion for re-naming Churchgate Street after the late Mr. Badruddin Tyabji.

47. Regarding the grant of a water connection to a brick factory outside the City.

48. Regarding the work of providing an electrically operated sluice valve on a water main in Grant Road.

49. Regarding the work of filling up Municipal low-lying land at Ghatkopar.

50. Regarding the work of renewing the surfaces of certain roads.

51. Regarding the work of raising a second floor above the male ward at the Turner Sanatorium, etc.

52. Regarding revised estimates for the work of levelling, planting trees, etc., at Shivaji Park.

53. Regarding the grant of Special pay to the Medical Officer, Outside City Division of the Water Works Department.

54. Regarding the work of constructing public conveniences near the junction of Chinch Bunder Road and Chinch Bunder First Street, etc.

55. Regarding the constitution of an Advisory Medical Board for the internal administration of the Topiwala National Medical College and Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

56. Regarding the appointment of an acting Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Seth G. S. M. College.

57. Regarding the modification of a rule of the Grant-in-Aid Code for Private Primary Schools in the City of Bombay.

Schools Committee's letters—

58. Reporting on the question of modification of Rule 18-D of the Grant-in-Aid Code for Private Primary Schools in the City.

59. Regarding the procedure followed by the Schools Committee in framing their Budget Estimates for 1942-43.

60. Forwarding the Annual Report of the Girl Scout Movement in the Municipal Schools.

61. Forwarding the Annual Report of the progress of the Boy Scout Movement in the Municipal Schools

Communications from the Commissioner—

62-63. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from certain ex-Municipal employees.

64. Regarding a proposal for the retention of a temporary Cinema Theatre on certain plots in Tulsirampada Estate.

65. Forwarding half - yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and new roads constructed, taken over and declared public.

66. Regarding the lease of a plot in Sion-Matunga Estate.

67. Regarding the extension of the period of licence for quarrying a portion of a hill at Sewri Cemetery.

68. Forwarding the monthly Chemical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

69. Reporting that no case of breeding of malaria-carrying mosquito was found during November, 1947.

70. Letter from the General Manager, B.E.S. & T. Committee—Regarding the creation of a Fire Insurance Fund of the Committee.

71. Letter from Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—Applying for leave of absence from the Meetings of the Corporation.

Communications from the Municipal Secretary—

72. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.

73. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

74 Submitting a statement of Interpellations remaining unreplied to by the Commissioner.

75. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

76. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

77. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For naming a road in the Dadar Parsi Colony after the late Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal.

78-82. From Mr. P. M. Chinai—For (78-79) representing to Government—(78) to appoint a Committee for enforcement of sanitary and hygienic, etc., conditions at Cinemas, etc., Theatres in the City; and (79) to establish an Arms Club to teach citizens the use of arms; (80) requesting the B.B. & C.I. Railway Authorities to reinstate the switches of fans in their local and suburban trains; (81) laying down a convention so as to disallow ordinarily the leasing of any portion of the open spaces and recreation grounds, etc.; and (82) removing the Bandra Slaughter Houses to some secluded place outside the limits of the Greater Bombay Area.

83-84. From Mr. Narsingrao C. Pupala—For opening in the Kumbharwada locality (83) a Municipal welfare centre and (84) a free public library.

85-86. From Mr. T. H. Sonavane—For requesting the B.E.S. and T. Committee to increase the number of buses (85) on the Sion-Mahim Route; and (86) Lalbaug-Worli Route, etc.

87. From Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh—For prohibiting smoking in Cinema theatres during the shows.

88. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For levying Town Duty on wines, spirits and Beer on 'ad valorem' basis at 6¼ per cent.

89. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For representing to Government to enact legislation prohibiting the slaughter of cows, bullocks and buffaloes within the Greater Bombay area.

90-93. From Mr. R. K. Achrekar—For (90) providing a Traffic island at the junction of Haines Road and DeLisle Road; (91) improving the condition of the footpath and the road along the Stuart Bridge opposite the Victoria Gardens; (92) requesting the Commissioner of Police to post a Patrol on the Victoria Gardens Bridge; and (93) requesting the G. I. P. Railway authorities to have the unloading of pigs from their trains done at the Byculla Goods Yard instead of at the Byculla Station.

By Order of
His Worship the Mayor,
B. V. MODY,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 24th December, 1947. (6678)

ASSAM RAILWAY:
NOTICE OF TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for putting down borings in the river bed for obtaining data about the nature of the river bed strata for the investigation in connection with the proposal for a bridge over the Brahmaputra river at Jogighopa near Goalpara, Assam. Approximately 30 to 40 borings will be required. Borings will have to be put down to a depth of maximum 240 ft. below low water level. Out of this 240 ft., the bottom 100 ft. may have to be through heavy shingle, boulders, or rock. Borings will have to be either on char land or in water up to maximum depth of 80 ft. and a current of 3 ft. per second. The borings through sand must be made with provision for collecting the samples of the strata. Borings through rock or boulders should yield sample cores. The season during which boring operations can be carried out ends by the beginning of May. Further details and tender papers can be obtained from the undersigned on application. Tenders should be submitted before 10 A.M. on 21-1-48.

DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER.
Pandu, Assam. (6684)

NOTICE.

WANTED for Junagadh State Railway, fully qualified TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT with sound experience of Traffic work and railway administration. The appointment will be on the following terms:—

1. First appointment on probation for one year, subject to earlier termination by a month's notice on either side. After confirmation, the service terminable on three months' notice on either side.
2. Pay Rs. 500-25-600-E. B. 25-750.
3. Unfurnished quarters on payment of rent equal to 10 p.c. of pay.
4. Subscription to J. S. Railway Provident Fund permissible.
5. Leave and Travelling Allowance according to J. S. Railway rules in force.
6. Knowledge of Gujarati will be an additional qualification.
7. Interview, if necessary at applicant's own expense.

Candidates should apply stating academic qualifications, age, experience etc., with copies of latest testimonials before 25th January 1948 to

ADMINISTRATOR.
Junagadh State. (6692)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING pedigree dogs in the kennels of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh are offered for sale.

Quality	Number.
Grey Hound	About 63
Whippet	" 30
Alsatian	" 15
Fox terrier	" 11
Labrador	" 7
Pom	" 3
Bull terrier	" 6
Dalmatian	" 1
Wire-terrier	" 1
Reh Pinscher	" 4
Spaniels	" 3
Dackshund	" 1
Welscorgion	" 1
Pinscher cross	" 3
Dackshund cross	" 1
PUPS	
Whippet pups	" 10
Wire-terrier	" 2
	159

Highest offers if considered reasonable will be accepted.

The dogs are open for inspection by intending purchasers any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Palace Office at Junagadh.

Offers for purchase specifying the dogs and the price offered should be sent before 15th January, 1948, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Junagadh State, Junagadh.

(Sd.) S. W. SHIVESHWARKAR,
Administrator, Junagadh State. (6691)

(For Further Notices See Page 2)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS EAST AND WEST BUILDING, SITUATE AT APOLLO STREET, OPP. STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, FORT.

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will, under instructions from M/s. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for The International Bank of India Ltd., sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1948, at 4 P. M. (S.T.) the undermentioned valuable immovable property on the premises.

SCHEDULE

ALL that piece of quit and ground land (Cess whereof is redeemed) with the messuage tenement thereon situate at The East side of Apollo Street, admeasuring about 542 Sq. Yds. bearing New No. Parts of A/4851 and B/4851 and New Survey No. part of 1/9537 and 2/9537 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/203 of Fort Division, 1A Ward Nos. 1008(1-2) and 1008(9) and Street Nos. 49-51-53-55-57 Apollo Street.

For further Particulars of Sale apply to M/s. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendors, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 27 Bales Woolen Coats second hand on 2nd January 1948 at 3 P. M. (S.T.) at the Godown of M/s. Khimji Poonja & Co., B.P.T. No. 1526 New Rice Markte under instructions from M/s. Pathare & Liladhar, Solicitors for Mr. Bhim Sen Khosla and on a/c and at risk of M/s. Shankerdas Rupial.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. Property of N. William Esqr. and others at Chaupatty Seaface, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, large Godrej and Austrian safe, steel almirah, Singer machine, Rem. No. 12 typewriter, large Eng. ice box, Elec. table fan (oscillated) slid-dining writing and dressing table, chair, show case, Chesterfield, almirah, bed, cabinet gramophone etc. (S. Tax) T. 40213 EASTERN AUCTION CO.

THE MAN MUST BE STUPID

He suffered from Typhoid, and was about to die. Thank God, he recovered but like a skeleton, he had lost strength and weight. The friend said, "Did it ever occur to you to take a bottle of Vinkola?"

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

BOMBAY–MANGALORE LINE

The Travelling public is hereby informed that on TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1947, our Mangalore Line Steamer will leave at 4.00 p.m. instead of 12.00 Noon due to steamer's dry-docking.

BEAUTIFUL CALENDARS

ROSEWOOD CALENDARS with Sandalwood carving: inlaid for permanent useful decoration in your house offered at cheap prices.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SALES DEPOT

Govt. of Bombay
Co-operative Department, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road.

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